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Prior hint on assembly powers

The Government was prepared to concede that the proposed Northern Ireland assembly should be allowed to debate matters of security and law and order, Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State, indicated. As recently as last month he ruled out the possibility of the assembly debating security matters. Page 2

Woman and girl stabbed to death

A woman and a girl were found stabbed to death on a wooded track leading to an army firing range near Aldershot. Their dog was guarding the bodies. Page 2

Arsenal boycott Argentine tour

Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, will not release his Irish defenders, John Devine and David O'Leary, for next week's friendly match between the Republic of Ireland and Argentina. Ron Greenwood, the England manager, has announced his initial squad for the World Cup finals. Page 19

Britain will not 'buy' sanctions

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, said in Brussels that Britain would not buy EEC sanctions against Argentina by agreeing to an increase in farm prices, nor permit a majority decision to impose the increase Page 7

Trade surplus for UK

The United Kingdom had an overseas trade surplus of £174m in February after a deficit of £132m in January. There was also an estimated surplus of £480m in February for invisible trade Page 15

Fire families' leave to appeal

Families of 13 young black people who died in a fire at Deptford, south-east London, in January last year have been given leave to challenge the open verdicts returned at the inquest Page 3

Alliance gaffe

Mr Paul Taylor, the Liberal-SDP Alliance prospective candidate in the Beaconsfield by-election, embarrassed Social Democratic Party leaders by saying the parties had agreed on an incomes policy Page 3

Stubble drive

The National Farmers' Union has launched a campaign to prevent careless and irresponsible straw and stubble burning. It wants the maximum fine raised from £500 to £1,000 Page 3

Nurses clash

Three people were arrested after nurses clashed with pickets at the strike hit district general hospital. back page

Envoys expelled

Poland is expelling two American diplomats it says were caught receiving documents from a Polish scientist previously interned under martial law

Earlier story Page 8

Siege 'imminent'

Iranian troops were poised to besiege the strategic city of Khorramshahr in their latest offensive in the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported Page 7

West warned by Solzhenitsyn

Alexander Solzhenitsyn in an article in *The Times* today despairs of Western attitudes in the face of nuclear threat and claims that the TV generation prefers to film the march of totalitarianism rather than stop it.

Navy again bombard Falklands as negotiations drag on

● Royal Navy warships bombarded military targets around Port Stanley for the second successive night while warships armed with anti-aircraft missiles closed on the Argentine garrison on the Falklands.

● In Buenos Aires it appeared that the junta, in a slight shift of ground, might accept joint government of the Falklands for a brief period before assuming sole rule.

● The Pope held urgent talks with two British cardinals.

● Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said he was confident of renewed EEC sanctions on Argentina. He reported to the inner Cabinet on the slow progress of United Nations mediation.

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Royal Navy frigates and destoyers bombarded military targets around Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands for the second successive night early yesterday.

News of this latest British offensive by the task force was accompanied last night by a separate report that warships armed with anti-aircraft missiles had moved within sight of the Argentine garrison on East Falkland to secure British air supremacy over the disputed islands.

Together they will encourage further speculation over the approach of more intensive operations by the task force, culminating in a landing by assault troops with the task force.

In London where there was no immediate confirmation of either development, Mr Ian McDonald, the official Ministry of Defence spokesman, when invited to deny that any invasion had taken place, did so with equanimity. But he would not say whether or not any British personnel were already on either East or West Falkland, a distinction which was not missed by those present.

Both the bombardment by the Navy's 4.5in guns and the deployment of anti-aircraft missiles close to Port Stanley come after speculation over the success of the Argentines in ferrying transport aircraft in and out despite the British total exclusion zone and accompanying threats.

One or two Argentine aircraft which had probably been escorting a transport aircraft were engaged by Sea Harriers from the task force at the weekend and forced to turn back — an indication in itself that aircraft somehow are penetrating the zone. Mr McDonald would say only

that he had no evidence to suggest any breaches.

The latest news of naval activity came shortly after reports that the burnt-out destroyer Sheffield and the Argentine intelligence-gathering trawler Narwhal had both sunk in heavy seas off the Falklands.

There will be sadness over the loss of the Sheffield, struck by an Exocet missile a week ago, and controversy over the unarmed Narwhal which was apparently holed by a bomb and by 30mm cannon fire when it was attacked by Sea Harriers at the weekend.

There were 14 casualties among the Argentine crew when the Narwhal, which had been spying on the British task force, was strafed, then captured and boarded by British forces. One of those wounded later died.

First reports in London said that there had been casualties and that the Harrier bomb had been dropped nearby as a warning to the crew to surrender.

The ministry admitted later on Sunday that a number of the crew had been wounded, but it was not until yesterday when a Press Association report recorded the findings of the boarding party that the full extent of the damage to the trawler became known.

The bomb had apparently hit the forecastle but had not detonated and it is not known if it contributed to the eventual demise of the boat.

The 11 crew who had been unhurt in the incident and the British boarding party were apparently evacuated some time after midnight, when the trawler developed a list to starboard. It was south-east of the Falklands at the time it went down.

Mr McDonald protested at his briefing that the Narwhal constituted a threat to the task force despite being unarmed. It could have summoned a submarine to attack British ships, he said, and had been warned several times to withdraw.

Less is so far known about the Sheffield, except that it was under tow when it sank, a charred shell — amidships anyway — as a result of the fire which followed the missile explosion. It was a victim of the bad weather which finally overcame the Narwhal.

Mr McDonald said he was sure that the ship had been examined by a boarding party from the task force before it sank. Twenty sailors lost their lives in the disaster.

The fate of the two vessels, casualties of the Falklands crisis, was disclosed amid continuing expectation of more intensive operations round or even on the islands as the task force entered its sixth week at sea.

One indication of the density of aircraft now using Ascension Island, the force's halfway-base in the Atlantic, is that an air traffic control zone has been declared 100 miles around the runway. All aircraft entering it have to file a flight plan.

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Pope calls cardinals to advise on visit

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Pope has summoned Cardinal Gray of Edinburgh and Cardinal Hune of Westminster to Rome for an urgent meeting on the Falkland Islands crisis. They left Britain yesterday for a private meeting with the Pope last night, which could be followed by a further meeting today.

The two cardinals had not been told in advance what the pope wished to discuss. There was inevitable speculation that he wanted their advice on the possibility of cancelling his visit to Britain later this month, but it is also said in official circles that the Pope may be thinking of a more positive intervention in the crisis itself.

The two British cardinals have already discussed their positions on a possible cancellation and agreed that their advice to the Pope at the moment is to go ahead.

It is feared that cancellation would be interpreted by public opinion as a pro-Argentine move. Bit they admit, aparently, that at a certain level of conflict in the South Atlantic it would not be prudent to proceed.

Until the papal simmons to the two cardinals became known, however, the impression had grown in Britain that the visit was secure. At a press conference in Manchester yesterday Mgr John Allen, in charge of the visit to the city, repeated the assurance given lastweek by Mgr Derek Worlok, the Archbishop of Liverpol.

It is understood that Cardinal Hume knows the attitude of the Archbishop o Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, about cancelling the visit, and that there is no great difference between tem.

It was emphased in Roman Catholic circles yesterday that the two cardinals, and undoubtedly the Pope, are far more cocerened about the Falkland Islands crisis itself than abut the papal visit.

So far the Pope haspoken of the crisis only in general terms, though he has more than once called this context for the upholding of the principles of international law, a phrase welcomed on the British side.

One speculation, whose basis is uncertain, is that the Pope might decide tomake an urgent visit to Argentina after his visit to Britain, taking a message of peace to both countries. Some observers consider this the kind of move that would appeal to him.

● Rome: The two British cardinals were at the Vatican last night and Cardinal Hume is known to have gone into the meeting with every intention of advising the Pope to go ahead with the visit (Peter Nichols writes).

Pym confident on EEC sanctions

By David Cross

The Government was confident that the European Community would renew economic sanctions against Argentina when they expired in a week, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday.

Mr Pym, who was briefing MP's at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, said he had been much encouraged by the general support he had received from Britain's partners during a week-end meeting in Belgium. Most continued wholeheartedly to back Britsin's cause against Argentina, although one or two countries had reservations about recent military actions in the South Atlantic. This was entirely understandable, he said.

The Foreign Secretary said there was no truth whatsoever in suggestions that some EEC countries were linking their support for a renewal of economic sanctions with Britain's agreement to new, higher farm prices. The two questions were fundamentally different and separate, he said.

He reiterated the Government's determination to seek a peaceful settlement to the Falklands crisis. He again refused to rule out any military action, including an invasion of the Falklands or the bombing of military targets on the Argentine mainland.

Mr Pym made several references to the United Nations negotiations to end the crisis. He said the Government was actively considering the possibilities of a long-term settlement once Argentine troops had been withdrawn.

Among various options for the Falklands and its dependencies was the creation of an associated territory, a United Nations trusteeship or a condominium. There were particular problems with the last, he believed.

He made it clear that the Government would not agree to a ceasefire unless accompanied by a complete withdrawal of Argentine troops. Otherwise, he indicated, the Argentines would play a waiting game.

Mr Pym said the Government was very concerned at the way the BBC had reported the dispute and urged listeners and viewers to complain to the BBC authorities. He had received letters from his constituents, criticizing what they believed to be unfair coverage.

He said the lack of photographs and film of British military activities in the South Atlantic was principally due to the nature of the conflict. Much of the material was still at sea, he claimed. "That does not excuse the impression given by the way it is presented."

Earlier, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Government accepted the general approach to negotiations of Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General. "The Government was cooperating "actively, fully and substantively" in his negotiations.

Military options considered

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Fresh consideration of the military choices before the Government was given by the Prime Minister and her senior colleagues in the Falklands group of ministers when they met for 90 minutes at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

They heard a report from Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, of the painfully slow progress of the negotiations being conducted by Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Ministers were told that althouth there were advances, these related to points of detail, not of substance, and that Señor Perez de Cuellar did not expect to be able to bring the British and Argentine negotiators into direct contact with one another for some time.

Nor was he yet ready to put a paper, with heads of outline agreement, before the two representatives.

There was still no indication yesterday from ministers or officials of how long the Government is willing to wait to discover wether the Argentines are prepared to withdraw from the Falklands on any terms other than the concession by Britain of their claim to sovereignty.

Mr Pym told the Commons on Friday that the Government would "no doubt . . . find out in the next few days". But Conservative backbenchers and Opposition MPs believe that Mr Pym will not abandon negotiations

Emergency Cabinet meeting after PLO shells Galilee

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, May 10

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, received conflicting advice today from mayors and local council chairmen in Galilee about how to prevent last night's guerrilla bombardments from southern Lebanon escalating into a full-scale war of attrition.

The four-hour intermittent bombardment — the first guerrilla shelling of Israeli territory from Lebanon since the ceasefire agreement last July — caused no damage or casualties, according to the Army.

Military sources here dismissed speculation that the Palestinians deliberately limited their response to the Israeli air raids on Palestinian bases last night.

They said more than 100 Katyusha rockets and artillery shells had hit Israeli territory. Residents had spent the night in bomb shelters.

Mr Sharon visited Galilee early today, to solicit the views of the mayors before reporting to the Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting in Jerusalem to discuss the bombardments. Decisions, if any, were not made public. To ensure secrecy, the Cabinet meeting was proclaimed a session of the parliamentary foreign affairs and security committee.

Military commanders advised Galileans today to go about their normal business — which they did. Schools, factories and shops were open as usual, but the atmosphere was tense.

The military command said yesterday's air raids were in response to 130 breaches of the ceasefire.

□ Beirut: The Palestine Liberation Organization claimed tonight that its bombardment of Israeli border settlements was merely "a tactical response" to the Israeli air raids, rather than the end of the ceasefire in southern Lebanon (Robert Fisk writes).

At least 12 Palestinians were killed and more than 30 wounded yesterday when the Israelis unexpectedly launched their second air assault on Palestinian positions in Lebanon in three weeks.

Palestinian anti-aircraft guns fired at Israeli jets overflying Beirut today, but there was no further Israeli attempt to bomb PLO bases — and the PLO fired no more missiles into Northern Israel.

If nothing else, Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, has learnt the principles of the measured response.

● Britain serverly critized Irael for the raids. The Foreign Office said renewed conflict in Lebanon was in no one's interest and Israeli attacks were a further breach of the ceasefire.

Leadership contest in SDP

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Roy Jenkins is to be challenged by Mrs Shirley Wiliams or Dr David Owen for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party in a contest next month to be decided by the party's 78,000 members.

A meeting yesterday of the SDP steering committee, which discussed the utcome of the national postal ballot in which members voted that they, rather than the party's MPs, should choose the leader, Mr Jenkins confirmed that he would be a candidate and Dr Owen said that he was considering standing but had not yet made a firm decision.

However, Mrs Williams, said last night from Madrid, where she is attending a conference, that there would certainly be a contest.

She said tat she had not yet decided whether to stand herself but would decide on her return to London after consultations with her colleagues. She would discuss with Dr Owen whether she or he should stand against Mr Jenkins.

"There will be a contest, whether it is between Roy and me or Roy and David is not yet certain. Having agreed on the one member, one vote principle, it would bae nonsense if we did not have a contest." Mrs Williams said she was pleased with the result of the ballot because she had always favoured one member one vote.

The proposal devised by Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, a supporter of Dr Owen, that all members should have the right to vote for the leader, with the system being subject to a review in three years, had only a narrow majority over a compromise proposal.

That suggested that the first election should be by the members, with the MPs taking over after the next general election. However, the steering committee's favoured option, of election by MPs only from the start, was heavily defeated.

In the ballot, 16,196 voted for the Thomas formula, 12,560 for the compromise proposal and 8,500 for election by MPs. But after the allocation of the second preference votes of those who had voted for the MPs-only option, their figure for the compromise proposal went up sharply to 15,670 and that for the Thomas formula up far more modestly to 16,618. It was, nevertheless, enough to win the day.

The result left some MPs who had favoured the MPs only option, ruing the fact yesterday that more than half those members who voted for

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Yard investigating 51 policemen

By Stewart Tendler

A total of 51 London police officers are at present suspended from duty during inquiries by the Complaints Investigations Branch into allegations including perjury, serious assault, other crimes and corruption, according to figures released to *The Times* yesterday by Scotland Yard.

It is not the highest number ever suspended but is part of a recent decline from totals running at times to 80 suspensions.

Officers are suspended on full pay while allegations are investigated and in some cases suspensions have lasted several years until the officers are cleared or court or disciplinary hearings end. The number of investigations being examined has not been released by the Yard but is believed to involve more than 380 serious allegations.

One officer may face a variety of accusations while others may face a single allegation. At present the workload is being handled by just over a hundred officers. They include a special squad formed to follow up cases passed on last year by Operation Countryman, the provincial inquiry into London police corruption.

The suspensions can be seen against a Metropolitan Police strength of 25,613 officers.

UN peacemaking will take several days

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, May 10

Senor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, today pressed ahead with his role as peacemaker in the Falklands conflict amid a low-keyed atmosphere that was neither despondent nor buoyant with expectation.

He was expected to continue holding separate meetings with British and Argentine representatives, building ideas into peace proposals, in an exercise likely to last several more days.

British sources said the Secretary General was today awaiting clarification from the Argentine Government on the issue of sovereignty before calling in the British delegate, Sir Anthony Parsons, for more talks. Señor Pérez de Cuellar made it clear that the issue should not be dealt with at this stage.

The talks, now into their fourth day, took on a new sense of urgency yesterday when British naval forces broke the de facto ceasefire in the South Atlantic. United Nations officials expressed hopes that calm would prevail as negotiations moved forward. But yesterday's military action did not appear to have dampened the willingness of both sides to see the diplomatic efforts continue.

Señor Perez de Cuellar said after an exhaustive round of meetings yesterday that "important progress" had been made on some points, but that further clarification on a number of other points was still needed.

The Secretary General's initiative has inspired some optimism among diplomats, if for no other reasons than that they are still continuing and that the parties have been contributing with their own very substantial ideas and suggestions to the process of filling in the loose framework for peace that the Secretary General initially presented. The talks will reach a crucial stage when the Secretary General presents the two sides with a peace package based on the ideas he has been seeking from them. It will then be apparent whether a breakthrough or breakdown is imminent.

According to diplomatic sources, the thorny issues, that have bedevilled a peaceful solution to the crisis for more than a month, have not been removed. Britain still worried about the mechanisms of a ceasefire and the withdrawal of Argentine forces and their ownset. The nature and arrangements for an interim administration are still a sticking point.

Both sides appear to have indicated a willingness for flexibility.

I hope more fishing vessels waste their time spying

Calman

Taxi fares go up by 10%

London taxi fares are to rise by an average of 10 per cent from May 30, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

The new tariff will operate by shortening time and distance purchased by the initial hiring fee and increments, and by increasing the surcharges for unsocial hours. The minimum fare of 50p will cover the first 630 yards or two minutes, 24 seconds, against the present 708 yards or 3 minutes, 36 seconds; the rate will then be 10p for each 315 yards, (compared to the present 354 yards) or one minute, 12 seconds, (1 minute, 48 seconds) up to six miles, and 10p for each 210 yards (236 yards) or 48 seconds, (1 minute, 12 seconds thereafter.

The weekday nights and Saturdays surcharge will rise from 30p to 40p, and Saturday nights, Sundays and public holiday from 50p to 60p. The Christmas Day surcharge will be doubled to £2.

Police officer defrauded board

Richard John Savage, aged 34, a police inspector at Swansea docks, was given a nine months' prison sentence, suspended for 18 months, at Merthyr Tydfil Crown Court yesterday after being found guilty of conspiring to defraud the docks board. He built an extension to his home using docks board workers, material and transport, the jury was told.

Walford Phillips, aged 51, the docks works supervisor, of Llansamlet, Swansea, was also found guilty of conspiracy. Sentencing was deferred.

GLC Tory leader

Mr Richard Brew, aged 52, a barrister, farmer and racehorse owner, was elected leader of the Conservative group on the Greater London Council yesterday. Mr Brew, who was deputy leader takes over from Sir Horace Cutler, who is stepping down.

Jenner donation

Mr Ryoichi Sassakawa, aged 81, a Japanese philanthropist and businessman, yesterday presented the Jenner Trust with £500,000 to enable it to buy the house in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, where in 1796 Dr Edward Jenner demonstrated the success of vaccination against smallpox.

Rate error

An accounting mistake may cost about 900 householders around Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, an extra £100 on their water rates. The Anglian Water Authority has discovered that the district council ommitted some charges from accounts in 1979.

Tory choice

Mr Robert Key, aged 36, a master at Harrow School, has been adopted as prospective parliamentary Conservative candidate for Salisbury. Mr Michael Hamilton, the present Conservative MP, said in November that he would retire at the next election.

Potholer killed

Mr Edward Holstead, aged 29, of Darley Dale, near Matlock, Derbyshire, fell to his death yesterday down a 360 ft shaft while potholing in the Gaping Ghyll cave, near Settle, North Yorkshire. A colleague, Mr Peter Byard, was slightly injured.

£100 for bravery

Police Constables, David Olds and Russell Cherry, who were severely wounded when a car driver they were questioning last year attacked them with a knife in north London, received £100 bravery awards at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday. The man has not been caught.

Cruise pair die

Two teenagers who were found dead on Sunday while on a cruising holiday on the Norfolk Broads were named yesterday as Lorraine Winters and John Murphy, both aged 17, from New Addington, near Croydon, South London.

Cell death ruling

A Bristol inquest jury returned a verdict of accidental death yesterday on Mr David Cunningham, aged 58, who died in a police cell from a fractured skull. They said in a rider that the injury was received in a series of falls before his arrest.

Aslef men under more pressure over new rosters

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Public pressure increased last night on train drivers' leaders to accept Lord McCarthy's report on their dispute when Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the Nationl Union of Railwaymen (NUR) said its findings were a vindication of his members' acceptance of flexible rostering.

In his first public comment on the report of the Railway Staff National Tribunal Mr Weighell said: "We have studied the report carefully and it is in line with NUR policy. It fully vindicates the stand that we took."

Mr Weighell was speaking during a break in a meeting of his executive called to discuss the report, which supports British Rail on the principle of ending the train drivers' eight-hour day.

The key union involved, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), which held 17 one-day strikes over the issue at the begining of the year, is to discuss the report at a meeting of its executive tomorrow.

Mr Weighell, after more than two hours of sometimes heated discussion last night, had failed to secure a simple statement of assent to the report from his executive, largely because the discussion broadened into complaints about British Rail's conduct on a wide range of issues, including pay, productivity, and investment.

Some members of the executive expressed particular anger about indications from British Rail at the weekend that fruitful annual wage negotiations would not take place until the management had secured Aslef's agreement to flexible rostering.

The NUR, which represents about 1,500 of British Rail's 24,000 drivers and assistants, has accepted flexible rostering on behalf of its 12,000 guards, and local discussions to continue quickly.

Of the 300 depots where guards are based, agreements have been reached in 237 and British Rail says the new rosters are operating in about 200.

The management, however, is facing the threat of industrial action from the NUR over its decision to cut 5,000 jobs in railway workshops with the probable shutdown of the works at Horwich, Greater Manchester, and Shildon, Co Durham. NUR and engineering union officials are to meet the management for further talks on the cutbacks.

The Aslef executive may avoid deciding on the McCarthy report tomorrow and instead leave the issue to the union's annual policy conference, which begins in London next week.

The NUR's footplate members are spread through various of the 300 depots. Pockets of NUR members tend to be concentrated in the Midlands.

Left-wing victories in Civil Service union

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Brighton

Left-wingers gained substantial victories yesterday in the country's biggest Civil Service union. The decisions are likely to lead the union into regular confrontations with the Government.

Delegates at the annual conference of the Civil and Public Services Association in Brighton voted overwhelmingly for a resolution stating that next year's pay claim should be drawn up by a special conference, which would also plan a campaign strategy.

The special conference, which was agreed on against the advice of the union leadership, will be held at the end of the year and is certain to be dominated by the union's broad left organization, a coalition of communists, Militant Tendency supporters, and far left groups.

Delegates yesterday criticized the union executive for not being prepared to throw its weight behind calls for a full strike during last year's five months of selective strikes by civil servants.

The executive was censured in one motion, agreed by a big majority, and another vote of censure of the executive, over this year's pay settlement, was carried by a big majority.

Under that settlement, agreed last week after arbitration, civil servants will receive average pay increases of 5.9 per cent. The union leadership was censured for not consulting the members on the arbitration award.

Another left-wing motion committed the union to investigate ways of resurrecting the local coordinating committees, representing all nine Civil Service unions, which organized the strikes in the regions during last year's dispute.

Left-wingers packed the committees and believe that they provided a new power base separate from the central union leaderships.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, the union's retiring general secretary, warned the conference that the proposal could not be implemented because it would not be supported by the other unions. He also strongly defended last year's strategy of selective strikes, which he said had cost the Government £1,000m.

Two are stabbed to death

From Our Correspondent Guildford

A woman and a girl were found stabbed to death on a track leading to an Army firing range yesterday. It is believed they were walking their dog when they were attacked just off the A325 at Heath End, near Aldershot.

A passer-by discovered the bodies, which were being guarded by the dog.

Police sealed off the area and a Home Office pathologist carried out a preliminary post mortem examination on the spot. Police with dogs started a search and a house-to-house inquiries were made of an estate near by.

Army officers also joined detectives. The wooded track where the bodies were found is on land behind the Army's court martial centre and only a short distance from the depot of Queen Alexandra's Royal Nursing Corps.

Postman jailed

A postman who got into debt and stole nearly £15,000 from registered letters, was jailed for three years yesterday. Michael Davies, aged 31, of Frankley, Birmingham, all open more than a hundred mailbags while working at Birmingham's New Street station, a jury at Birmingham Crown Court was told.

British Rail asset sale criticized

British Rail was accused yesterday of disposing of assets at "bargain basement" prices. Mr James Mills, the new president of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association (TSSA), cited as examples the sale of British Transport laundries, the wine division of British Transport hotels, the Old Course Hotel at St Andrew's, Fife, and prime property sites.

Mr Mills told his union's annual conference in Bournemouth that the sale emphasized "the desperation of the board endeavouring to obtain money which elsewhere in the western world would be available for the proper maintenance and renewal of the railway system".

He criticized British Rail's plans to close workshops at Shildon, co Durham, and Horwich, near Bolton, Lancashire, and to reduce staff at the workshops in Swindon by 5,000.

"To propose to close railway workshops when so much of our motive power, passenger and freight stock, is in need of renewal indicates the full horror of BR's finances and the desperate measures which the Board is being forced into by the Government's malevolent attitude to BR", he said.

The intention to dispose of the Sealink Shipping services, followed "no doubt" by the sale of ports and harbours owned by BR, could do nothing but demoralize TSSA members employed there.

Flying high: A group of unemployed teenagers who yesterday started a year-long project to build a light aircraft as part of the Government Youth Opportunities Programme. The plane, similar to the one above at Sunderland, will become a flying example of what YOP trainees can do, given an interesting scheme and encouragement. The Manpower Services Commission has allocated £54,226 for the project.

EEC coal cuts plan attacked

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

South Wales miners, who fear a new rundown of "uneconomic" coal production dictated by the European Economic Community, said yesterday that they would fight the Brussels policy makers as they fought the British Government last year.

Mr Emlyn Williams, area president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), disclosed to a coalfield delegate conference the contents of an EEC policy paper that suggests the phasing out of 40 million tonnes of "unprofitable" output.

The commission's advice to the European Energy Council of Ministers says that 15 per cent of EEC coal production costs more than 100 per cent of delivery costs, and the future of those pits ought to be reviewed. The National Coal Board is opposing the plan.

Welsh miners believe that the intention of the EEC initiative is to rely to a greater extent on cheaper coal from Australia and Third World countries in South America and Asia.

"We must show the EEC that we have learnt our lesson", Mr Williams said. "Our reserves of precious coal, our mines and our labour force must not be wasted in order that British Steel and the CEGB and private industry be allowed to make a fast buck.

"Those reserves and assets must be defended, not just for this generation but for generations to come. We warn the EEC, as we warned the Thatcher Administration last year, that we have had enough double-talk, false promises and lies".

Miners wanted a planned energy policy that would use Welsh coal and manpower in the best possible way. "That means investment in new developments, new mines and new recruits, not investment in worn-out, outdated ideologies. They failed once and they will fail again", Mr Williams insisted.

The EEC proposal, which is still only advice from the commission, argues that the slowing down of economic growth in Europe has forced Brussels to revise downwards their estimates for coal consumption up to the year 2000.

However, the document favours more intensive use of coal in industrial boilers and says that could be achieved without causing significant environmental difficulties.

● Calls for industrial action by Yorkshire miners against the Government's trade union reform Bill were set aside by delegates at a Yorkshire area council meeting of the NUM at Barnsley yesterday in favour of contributing to concerted action by all trade unions (Donald Kershaw writes).

Mr Jack Taylor, area president, said the union had given a commitment to the TUC and the battle against the Bill was one for the wider movement.

Branch officials and committee members are to be urged to attend a rally against the Bill at Sheffield on Sunday.

Prior backs down on security talks

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, gave a clear signal in the Commons yesterday that the Government is prepared to concede that the province's proposed assembly should be allowed to debate matters of security and law and order.

As the second reading debate on the Northern Ireland Bill opened, it was soon evident that the forces on both sides of the House lining up against the measure have the oratorical, if not the numerical, power to endanger its passage unless there are concessions.

As recently as last month Mr Prior was firmly ruling out the possibility of debates by the assembly on security. Clause three of the Bill makes clear that the assembly does not have the power to consider "Excepted or reserved matter" such as security, unless the issue is specifically referred to it by the Secretary of State.

But with the Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim, North, leading the call for Mr Prior to think again on this matter, the Secretary of State was in a conciliatory mood yesterday as he opened the debate on the legislation which could restore devolved government in Ulster.

He said the Government had always recognized that the question of law and order was a matter of great concern to the people of Northern Ireland and to their elected representatives. The arguments put forward had highlighted the concern over law and order issues.

He went on to suggest that the House should look at the provisions in Clause three during the Bill's committee stage. That it was as clear an indication as a minister will give at this stage of a Bill that he is prepared to make concessions.

Mr Prior, however, is not expected to move far enough to allow security to be one of the matters capable of being devolved to the assembly. What he appeared to be saying was that the assembly might be given the powers to debate these issues.

He was not far into his speech before it must have been evident to him that he has some formidable opponents not only facing him but also behind him.

Those two alone could well form an alliance capable of killing almost any legislation. But they were not alone. Within minutes Mr Prior was under attack also by Sir John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest, and Mr Julian Amery, Conservative MP for Brighton, Pavilion.

Sir John, moving an amendment declining to give the Bill a second reading, said the legislation lacked broad support in Northern Ireland, did nothing to defeat terrorism or revive the economy of the province and contained provisions that would undermine the unity of the United Kingdom.

But Mr Prior said the policy of continuing with direct rule did not offer a long-term answer. To postpone this legislation now would be, for all practical purposes, to kill off these proposals. The assembly, he said, was a necessary preliminary to political stability.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, was soon in full cry after Mr Prior. Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down, South, also gave early warning of trouble ahead.

● Mr Peter Lloyd, Tory MP for Fareham, has left his post as private secretary to Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, because of his opposition to the Northern Ireland Bill (the Press Association reports).

Mr Lloyd said yesterday: I fear that an assembly set up on the lines proposed would lead to further uncertainty and instability."

Move to scrap Ulster's ailing Labour Party

From Tim Jones, Belfast

A secret conference later this month will be asked to disband the Northern Ireland Labour Party, which has failed to break down the sectarian barriers still dominant in the way people vote in the province.

A working party report to be delivered at the conference, organized by party members and trade unionists, refers to deepening sectarian divisions and says the party appears irrelevant to the public "so long as the constitutional crisis remains unsolved".

It blames the "serious effect" of the British Labour Party's new policy on Ireland for the decline. Although there are close links between the two parties, they are not affiliated and the Labour Patry's stand on united Ireland is seen as a serious barrier towards a popular acceptance of socialist policies.

The report says there has been sustained and continuous decline of the electoral strength of the party during the last decade to nominal level.

It outlines the "self-evident collapse of the party at every level and condemns the absence of any recognizable, active interest by trade unions in the party's affairs.

Another section of the confidential report mentions the "decline in morale of many members, some of whom whilst maintaining socialist principles, will wish to play a more effective role in political affairs in Northern Ireland, which is denied to them whilst remaining within the party".

One party member said yesterday: "In spite of the party's effort for 70 years, working class people from both communities still vote on secetarian lines, and it seems to be getting worse."

Delegates to the conference will be asked to form a new socialist body called the Northern Ireland Labour Association, which will insist that the constitutional status of the province must "depend upon the freely expressed wishes of the majority in it".

● Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, named a prominent Northern Ireland Protestant and one of the province's top Catholic politicians yesterday as members of the Senate, the Upper House of the Dublin Parliament. (the Press Association reports).

The Protestant is Mr John Robb, a Presbyterian who believes in the ideal of eventual Irish unity, but with safeguards for the people of Ulster. The Northern-based politician included among Mr Haughey's list of 11 nominees for the Senate is Mr. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of Ulster's mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP).

Mr Mallon is on the more strongly republican wing of the SDLP, and supports Mr Haughey's line on a united Ireland.

● A Northern Ireland judge will sit in an Irish Republic High Court this week, a legal first which could set a precedent. Mr Justice Brian Hutton, of Belfast, will hear evidence in a case against a man accused in connexion with the murders in January last year of Sir Norman Stronge, former Northern Ireland parliament Speaker, and his son James.

Councillor campaigns on poll law

By Richard Evans

The Greater London councillor, faced with legal costs estimated at £50,000 after a recent court case involving his election, launched a campaign yesterday to change the law governing petitions against local government candidates and their agents.

In March Mr Adrian Slade, Liberal councillor for Richmond upon Thames, and his agent were found to have inadvertently filed in his election returns form in a technically incorrect way.

At the end of a case lasting three weeks he was ordered to pay his own legal costs and three quarters of those incurred by four Conservatives, who questioned the validity of his election to the GLC.

The court commissioner dismissed all allegations of corrupt practice and 13 of 15 allegations of illegal practice contained in the election petition, and accepted the "integrity and honesty" of Mr Slade.

Mr Slade wants the Government to change part of the electoral law "which allows quasi-criminal allegations of corruption to be brought against elected candidates under civil law without any prior police investigations."

Responsibility for investigating all matters of fact involving election expenses and behaviour should be confined to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the police, "who alone, will decide whether charges of illegality or corruption should be brought", he says.

"It is apparently possible for any group of constituency electors to make in writing, in the guise of a civil action, quasi-criminal accusations against a successful candidate that have no prior investigative evidence in their support other than guesswork, hearsay and hope-so."

Skinhead jailed for killing Indian student

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A skinhead who stabbed an Indian student to death in a racial attack in Coventry was ordered yesterday to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

Steven Storey, of no fixed address, was convicted of the murder of Mr Satman Singh Gill, aged 20, who was stabbed to death in the doorway of a licensed house after being chased by a gang through Coventry's shopping centre. Storey pleaded not guilty.

Six other members of the gang received sentences ranging from two and a half to four years for affray. Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, told the court that the gang had waited "like vultures" for Asian victims.

Another member of the gang, Michael McElhinney, aged 17, of William McKee Close, Binley, Coventry, was cleared of the murder of Mr Gill but was found guilty of affray and also a charge of assisting an offender, Storey. McElhinney had bought the knife.

Three juveniles were all sentenced to two and a half years' detention. McElhinney and Paul Washington, aged 17, of George Robertson Close, Binley, each received three years. David Paul Taylor, aged 19, of St James's Lane, Binley, who pleaded guilty to being involved in an earlier affray, was sentenced to four years.

Mr Justice Bush said: "I must make quite clear to those who are similarly minded to indulge in meaningless, mindless, cowardly violence, particularly violence of a racial kind, that the courts will not tolerate it."

Science report

DDT has no sting for Brazilian bees

By the Staff of "Nature"

A species of bee has not only learnt to live with the DDT that is used to control malaria in a remote part of Brazil but is attracted to and collects the insecticide. The bees come to no harm but probably gain no benefit from their bizarre behaviour.

The partiality of males of *Eufriesia purpurata* to DDT came to the attention of Dr Donald Roberts, then of the University of Brazil in Brasilia, and his colleagues there and at the United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency in 1978 while they were studying the ecology of the mosquito that carries the malarial micro-organism to humans.

Five bees collected along the Ituxi river, which starts near the border with Bolivia in north-west Brazil, contained very high concentrations of DDT, particularly in the region of the pouches on the hind legs in which pollen is collected.

A year later the scientists demonstrated that wooden boards sprayed with DDT attracted male bees and that large numbers of the bees visited the interior walls of the local residents' houses to collect the DDT that accumulated there from anti-malaria spraying operations.

More recently Dr Roberts and his colleagues have captured, marked and recaptured bees collecting DDT to show that they survived the insecticide to return to their collecting grounds. Furthermore, if held in captivity, they lived as long as bees that had not been exposed to DDT.

Local residents confirmed that they were constantly troubled by bees from July to September but had not been bothered before the start of the malaria controlled programme. The problem was one of noise — of which three-quarters of the families complained — and not of pain, since the male bees are stingless.

It is most likely, Dr Roberts and his colleagues say, that the bees mistake the smell of DDT for one of their natural attractants and proceed to go through the futile actions of collecting it. Since the bees come to no harm, the only possible cause for concern is that they may remove sufficient DDT from the houses to prevent the efficient control of the malarial mosquitoes.

Source: *Nature* May 6 1982 vol. 297, p.62.

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Fishermen call for £25m aid

By John Young

Without further government aid equivalent at least to last year's £25m, Britain's fishermen faced financial disaster, Mr James Leadley, chairman of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, said yesterday.

Although payments last year were delayed by civil servants' industrial action, agreement on aid was reached in principle in April, he said. This year there had been only a deafening silence from the Government.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has claimed several times that both landings and earnings are up this year. He is also thought to be pinning some hopes on the possibility of agreement being reached on a common fisheries policy at the talks which begin in Brussels next week.

The fishermen strongly support the idea of an agreement that would give them what they see as their rightful share of fish caught in British waters. But they do not see to as relevant to their immediate crisis.

Mr Leadley said that owners of fishing boats were being "clobbered" by inflation and by fuel prices in particular. Four fifths of them were in debt to banks or other institutions, and if one of those decided to foreclose there would be a domino effect.

A typical 55ft boat cost £300,000, and its owner had no chance at present of seeing any return on his capital. Before setting out for a week's fishing he would have to find about £1,000 to pay for fuel, ice, stores, insurance and maintenance contracts for electronic equipment.

Overseas selling prices



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Science report

DDT has no sting for Brazilian bees

Deptford fire families given leave to appeal

The parents of 13 black young people who died in a fire at Deptford, South-east London, in January last year were yesterday given leave by the High Court to apply for court orders quashing the "open" inquest verdict on the deaths and requiring a new inquest to be held.

Mr Justice Comyn said: "I regard this matter as being so important and serious as to warrant a hearing by three Divisional Court judges". Generally cases in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court are dealt with by one or two judges, but important legal issues can be referred to a bench of three.

Mr Justice Comyn added: "At an earlier stage today I thought it right to ask Mr Ian Macdonald (counsel for the parents and the widow of a fire victim) whether in all the circumstances of this very tragic matter his clients would wish to pursue their application, re-opening old wounds.

Mr Macdonald replied without hesitation that the 12 parents and one widow felt so deeply that they wanted to go on. That answer, so far as I am concerned, is conclusive and is in no way to be held against them."

Dr Arthur Davies, the Inner South London Coroner, who presided over the inquest in May last year, was in court yesterday but did not oppose the application for leave to challenge the verdict.

The application was based on the argument that Dr Davies took no notes during the hearing and was therefore unable to give a proper summing-up to the jury.

During yesterday's hearing protesters demonstrated outside the Law Courts chanting "Police cover-up" and "We know it's a bomb" — referring to what they believe caused the fire at a house in New Cross Road, Deptford, while a birthday party was in progress.

Almost a yeatr ago to the day Mr Justice Comyn heard an application by the parents to quash the inquest while it was being held. Then he refused, saying the move had been made too late and it would not be right to prevent the jury from giving a verdict.

Yesterday he directed that he should be excluded from the bench at the full court hearing, which he indicated would take place in about a month's time.

He said it was an unusual order to make, but he thought it would be "generally embarrassing" if he were to adjudicate, because he had become so involved in the preliminary hearings.

The judge also ordered all tape recordings, tape transcripts and "any or all" handwritten notes made by the coroner to made available for the pending court hearing.

Alliance split on incomes policy

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance campaign for the Beaconsfield by-election was launched yesterday with an immediate and highly embarrassing conflict between Alliance partners over the form of a future incomes policy.

Mr Paul Tyler, the Alliance prospective candidate and former Liberal MP for Bodmin, announced at his first press conference that the joint policy commission on employment and industrial recovery, of which he is secretary, had agreed on an incomes policy which was bound to be statutory and based on an inflation tax.

Such a tax would be used as a penalty, levelled against employers and possibly employees, as a deterrent against excessive pay increases.

But that announcement brought an immediate objection from senior Social Democratic Party sources at Westminster. An SDP member of the joint commission commented: "We have not agreed any form of incomes policy". Another SDP source said that Mr Tyler had been most foolish to make such a gaffe so early in his campaign.

The Social Democrats appear determined to keep their incomes policy option as vague and as fudged as possible, for as long as possible.

An SDP policy document on the economy, which has yet to be finalized by the party's policy committee, chaired by Mr Roy Jenkins, puts forward three options for an incomes policy: the inflation tax; a reversion to a form of prices and incomes board with a national pay norm; and a public sector pay policy, which would imply voluntary restraint for the private sector, working under one comparability board.

Mr Tyler said yesterday that the joint commission report would be a formidable document, which would closely define the application of an inflation tax.

He also said that the statutory policy might well include "gateway" through genuine productivity deals would be allowed to pass.

The importance of a joint policy, one of a number to be agreed by the two parties before the next general election, was emphasized by Mr Tyler's view of the by-election campaign. "It is bound to be overshadowed by whatever is happening in the South Atlantic," he said. "But we feel very strongly and I will be campaigning to make sure that this is not just simply a khaki election, because long after the Falklands has been solved, and let us hope that it is solved quite soon, there are going to be other long-term problems that this country is going to be facing."

Unemployment, he said, had more than trebled since the last election.

The by-election was caused by the death of Sir Ronald Bell, who held the seat for 32 years.

At the 1979 general election the result was: R. M. Bell (C), 31,938; E. L. Glasson (Lab), 10,443; P. Meyer (L), 8,853; J. Noyes (Nat Front), 548. Con majority, 21,495.



Nerves of Steel

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, safely back on the ground at Knebworth House, near Stevenage, Hertfordshire, yesterday after parascending at 500ft.

"String along with the Liberals and go up in the world", he called down to photographers during his two-minute flight to publicize a Liberal-SDP "Fun Day", which will be held at Knebworth House next month to raise cash for the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street, London.

Knebworth is the base for a parascending club, the Paramaniacs, and their leading woman member, Joanne Green, aged 30 gave Mr Steel 15 minutes' ground training.

He was then towed aloft by Land-Rover, and after making a perfect landing said: "It was exhilerating but I was terrified". A club member added: "He is very fit and was in total control".

NFU attack on stubble burning

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The National Farmers' Union launched a campaign yesterday to prevent careless and irresponsible straw and stubble burning, which it described as one of the most contentious issues in agriculture.

"I make no secret of our concern about the bad public reaction to straw burning", Sir Richard Butler, the union's president, said. "It is understandable, particularly in view of the accidents of various kinds which happened last year."

It was clear that too many farmers had failed to follow the union's code, he added. With the advice of organizations including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Countryside Commission and the Nature Conservancy Council, the union had put the maximum effort into ensuring that all farmers got sound, practical advice to help them to burn straw safely.

A film produced as part of the campaign makes the point that about five million tonnes more straw then needed is produced each year and that the burning of it has become an essential practice on most cereal — growing farms.

Although sometimes flippantly referred to as "using the matchbox bailer", burning demands detailed, painstaking and expert control.

Union officials made clear their concern yesterday that unless farmers put their house in order someone would do it for them. Two resolutions to be submitted to the national conference in Skegness today of the agricultural and skilled workers' trade group of the Transport and General Workers' Union call for straw burning to be made illegal.

One of the resolutions, moved by the group's Louth district committee, says that farmers will not follow the code.

Answering criticisms from conservationists yesterday that the code was not strong enough, NFU officials replied that they had asked for the maximum fine to be increased from £500 to £1,000.

Last week Lord Elton, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, told the Lords that the maximum of £500 should be seen in the context of the fact that £1,000 was, generally speaking, the most that magistrates' courts could exact for any offence.

Full use of Kielder water 'not till 2000'

From our Correspondent Newcastle upon Tyne

Water from a £167m reservoir scheme to be opened this month by the Queen is unlikely to be fully used until after the year 2000.

Since Kielder Water, in Northumberland, was planned to increase supplies available for industry, demand in the Northumbrian Water Authority area has declined by 5 per cent.

Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison, chairman of the authority, said yesterday that he and his planners did not find it embarrassing that the critics who had argued that the scheme was unneccessary had apparently been proved right.

The creation of one of the largest manmade lakes in western Europe by flooding seven miles of the Upper North Tyne Valley, Sir Ralph said, had "assured water supplies for the North-east well into the next century." He said: "We can confidently say to industrialists that we can meet their water requirements however great they may be".

He agreed, however, that "with the current poor economic forecast for industry, we are not expecting the water from Kielder to be fully utilized probably until the first two decades of the next century".

He described the big reduction in water demands by British steel and ICI, the authority's two largest customers, as "a hiccup".

Mr David Cranston, the authority's finance director, disclosed that a million domestic water users in the North-east would pay £5 a household annually towards the cost of Kielder and would continue to do so "more or less permanently".

Through a complex of pumping stations and tunnels water from the reservoir, which lies close to the Scottish border, can easily be channelled to the rivers Tyne, Wear and Tees.

Animal exporter cleared

From Our Correspondent, Northampton

One of Britain's biggest animal exporters was cleared of a conspiracy charge yesterday and a judge ordered that his costs, estimated at £100,000 should be paid out of public funds.

Mr Douglas Clay, aged 57, denied conspiring to defraud veterinary inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Lord Hooson, QC, his counsel, asked for him to be cleared at the end of the prosecution case.

Judge Francis Allen directed the jury at Northampton Crown Court to return a formal verdict of not guilty against Mr Clay, of Eylehurst Farm, Eylehurst, Surrey, and also agreed that his costs should be paid.

Mr Clay would not comment, but Lord Hooson said later that he estimated the costs would be about £100,000. The application had been opposed by Mr Philip Cox, QC, for the prosecution.

Mr Cox had alleged that thousands of sheep and cattle were unlawfully shipped to Europe because health certificates had been altered and forged.

The trial of Mr Richard Orlebar, aged 42, a former restaurant owner, of Hinwick House, Hinwick, Bedfordshire, who also denies conspiracy, is continuing.

TV hypnotist stole from dying mother, QC says

From Our Correspondent, York

Ronald Markham, a stage and television hypnotist under the name Romark, tricked his elderly mother out of her fortune as she lay dying in hospital, Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, said yesterday at York Crown Court.

Mr Markham, he said, had regularly visited his widowed mother's home in Newcastle upon Tyne to carry off antiques, silver and jewelry. He had planned to emigrate with his wife after their raids on the £250,000 collection of valuables belonging to Mrs Emma Goldman, aged 79.

Mr Rivlin said that Mr Markham, aged 55, thought his mother was too ill to leave hospital. She was taken to hospital in November, 1980, after a stroke and was often vague and confused. She died this year.

Mr Markham set about plundering her fortune, Mr Rivlin said, adding that he also forged documents to obtain money from her many bank and building society accounts.

Counsel said that it was regrettable that Mr Markham's sons would be giving evidence against him. "But this consideration pales into insignificance if you balance it against the pain and distress inflicted on Mrs Goldman by the theft and trickery of the defendant while this helpless old lady was in hospital. This is the essential callousness of these offences."

The police had discovered thousands of pounds of Mr Markham's mother's antiques hidden in the garage of his home.

Mr Rivlin added that Mr Markham had stolen his mother's will, which had never been found.

Mr Markham denies 14 charges of theft and fraud involving more than £60,000 and his wife denies theft and demanding money on a forged instrument.

The hearing continues.

Newspaper is fined for Swale case contempt

News Group Newspapers, publishers of the *News of the World*, were fined £500 in the High Court yesterday for contempt of court in publishing an article about Miss Rosie Swale, the yachtswomen, and Miss Tracey Stamp, her friend.

The newspaper had ignored a judge's warning about what could be published at the end of a Crown Court trial involving the two women, Lord Justice Donaldson, presiding in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, said.

The press had been told to be very careful because of the possibility of a retrial after the jury had failed to agree on a verdict on a charge against Miss Stamp of unlawfully administering poison. Miss Swale had been convicted of a similar offence.

Lord Donaldson described the contempt, which News Group admitted, as "at the lower end of the scale, a comparitively minor error of judgment".

He added: "The most outstanding feature of this case is the fact that the *News of the World* has been published for many years and for the past 40 years there has been no such offence.

"It is fair to point out that the paper operates in a field which concentrates on crime and similar stories, where they are more at risk of making an inadvertent error than other types of newspapers."

Mr Simon Brown, for the Attorney General, who brought the contempt proceedings, said the article, published on March 1 last year, had accused the women of waging a "vicious vendetta" against a couple and their family who had befriended them. He told the judge that there were overtones of evil and violence in the article which blackened the character of Miss Stamp.

Lord Justice Donaldson, sitting with Mr Justice Webster, said the article had been liable to prejudice the fair hearing of Miss Stamp's retrial, "although, happily, she was in the event acquitted and whatever prejudice there was, it was not sufficient to affect the outcome".

He said an agency had supplied a report of the trial to the newspaper and had failed to point out the judge's warning. "In the circumstances I think a wholly nominal fine would be appropriate".

News Group were ordered to pay the costs of the hearing.

Cemeteries strike may end

The strike that has prevented public burials at four corporation cemeteries in Liverpool is expected to be called off today. Officials of the General and Municipal Workers Union will recommend 140 gravediggers and gardeners at a mass meeting to agree to arbitration and end the week-long strike.

Union officers met leaders of the city council yesterday. Sir Trevor Jones, the city council leader, has agreed to suspend a decision to cut £50,000 from the cemeteries budget.

Worker had protested that the cut would lead to a loss of overtime work and the virtual closing of cemeteries at the weekends.

Policemen's jail sentences cut

Sergeant Graham MacPhee, aged 33, of Westerham Road, Oxted, Surrey and Constable Neil Pond, aged 39, of Coulsdon Road, Old Coulsdon, Surrey, who were jailed at the Central Criminal Court for fabricating a "sus" offence against two youths, obtained cuts in thier sentences at the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

MacPhee had his five-year sentence for attempting to pervert the course of justice cut to three years and Pond's sentence was reduced from four years to 21 months.

Two-way TV trial begins

By Kenneth Gosling

Two-way television, the subject of a Granada Television experiment that began last weekend, could have a promising future in Britain once a national cable system is in existence.

It was described in London yesterday by Mr Rod Caird, Granada's head of regional programmes, as "the first toe in the water" towards a future when many people in their homes will be able to respond directly to television programmes.

The Granada experiment involves the installation of special equipment in 65 homes in the North-west and continues for 12 weeks. The period may be extended after a study of the results.

Mr Caird said it was not yet possible technically to conduct the kind of work being done at Columbus, Ohio, where thousands of people could now talk direct to their television sets; but a question could be asked of a panel of 60 people, with the results being screened within two minutes and 15 seconds.

Granada began its foretaste of what may be in store in the cable age on Friday, asking its viewers questions about the Falklands crisis. But less serious topics may also be debated, such as judging a talent show or pressing a button to give an immediate reply to a question in a studio quiz.

Mr Donald Harker, Granada's director of public affairs, said the experiment, which is costing tens of thousands of pounds and is being carried out in cooperation with the AGB research organization, was "just the tip of the technological iceberg".

Tory choice

Mr Robert Key, aged 36, a master at Harrow School, has been adopted as prospective parliamentary Conservative candidiate for Salisbury. Mr Michael Hamilton, the present Conservative MP, said in November that he would retire at the next election.

Disease alert

A suspected outbreak of swine vesicular disease led to the closure of Bridgnorth cattle market in Shropshire, yesterday. A Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said thousands of animals would have to be kept at the market overnight while tests were completed.

PARLIAMENT May 10 1982

Westminster rule not long-term answer

ULSTER

The policy of continuing with direct rule for Northern Ireland would not provide the answer to the problems of the province, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said when moving the second reading of his Northern Ireland Bill.

He recognized, he said, the sincerity of Conservative MPs who disagreed with this view and was sorry to see Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C), for whom he had a high personal regard, had moved to the backbenches. It was not within the capacity of anyone to be certain the policies they were following were right. Many solutions had been canvassed, some had been tried and some regrettably failed.

I do not believe (he said) that the policy of continuing with direct rule offers a long term answer.

Either one moved to a position of total integration, which was the view of some of the MPs who had put down amendments to the second reading motion, or one sought a gradual devolution of power, which was the course the Government believed that should be followed.

What gave him much hope was that despite all the provocations of last year, when it came to the crunch the vast majority on both sides of the community demonstrated once again their rejection of violence. That gave confidence to the Government in its attempt to seek change now.

Full integration was unacceptable. It was not what any of the parties wanted or was committed to. They might not like the Government's proposals, but they would like full integration less. Full integration and local government structure would deny the minority the opportunity of expressing their aspirations, or taking their share of responsibility.

Full integration was an irrevocable step which would lead to more alienation and instability. The vast majority wished to retain their connexion with the United Kingdom.

The most unacceptable criticism of the Bill was that the Government should not proceed because of the Falkland Islands crisis. Everyone agreed that political controversy was undesirable at times when Servicemen were at risk, but many of those who used this argument were those who said the Government should not proceed at all. To postpone now was to all practical purposes to kill off these proposals. Some of the armed forces now engaged in the Falkland Islands had together with the RUC suffered 630 deaths since 1971.

Northern Ireland had left the front pages, but the suffering continued. The Government did not share the view that it should be put on the back burner but that it was as deserving of the attention of the House of Commons as it had ever been.

While introduction of an assembly would not immediately solve the economic or employment problems of the province, political stability would have a potential effect upon employment, which was an essential element of economic revival.

The assembly was a necessary preliminary to political stability. The Bill did not offer a better economy or better security, but through it one could proceed to further stages. It would take time.

The Bill provided clearly that devolution was not delivered until the agreement was reached: *no blank cheque here*. The parties must demonstrate their cooperation to the satisfaction of the House before devolution was given. The parties must honour that agreement or devolution is unwound.

I can conceive (he said) of no better bargain for this House or for the United Kingdom.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Will he make clear the commitment of the Government this year, when it receives the report of the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland, to proceed under statute to the provision of 17 seats for Northern Ireland irrespective of what happens to this Bill?

Mr Prior: There has never been any doubt that we all accept that there are going to be 17 seats for Northern Ireland. It is at a much later date, after devolution has taken place, for the House to consider whether 17 seats would have been right or not. As things stand, the 17-seats issue is a non-issue as we shall proceed as we are at the moment.

The Bill sought to achieve its objectives as far as possible by using the constitutional framework established by the Northern Ireland (Constitution) Act of 1973 and the Northern Ireland Act 1974.

Northern Ireland's position as a constituent part of the United Kingdom would remain as under section one of the Constitution Act. There could be no change in that status without the consent of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland.

The Bill put responsibilities for making proposals for a devolved administration squarely on the assembly itself. Provision was to be made in order to enable legislative and executive power to be devolved on the assembly either by a complete return of all the matters in the transfer category or by developing responsibilities in more than one stage.

The assembly was to have a vitally important scrutinizing and monitoring functions pending devolution.

It was critically important that the new assembly would provide something that up to now had been lacking during direct rule. This was a local forum in which views of the elected representatives could be expressed, formulated and presented to the Government and Parliament.

It was vital for the political health of Northern Ireland that locally elected representatives should be engaged once again and as soon as possible in political dialogue and discussion and be able to influence policies more directly than at present. The Government would give the most careful consideration to recommendations of the assembly in regard to legislation and other matters.

The Government recognizes the continued how difficult it is going to be to achieve lasting improvements, that is why this Bill takes such modest and limited steps, for no amount of window dressing can hide the fact that peace and improved prosperity will only come to Northern Ireland if the various factions are prepared to make accommodations with one another.

At the moment they do not wish to do this. To do nothing is, therefore, easier for them they have all the advantage of political activity with none of the disadvantages of responsibility.

In the face of the suffering, the economic decline and the political stagnation the onus of proof lay as much upon those who would do nothing as on the Government.

It is said (he went on) that there is no support in Ulster. I do not believe it. The Government believes there is a real desire across the broad mass of the population for a break in the deadlock.

The Bill will begin that slow and difficult process and I hope it will have the support and good will of the whole House. (Cheers).

Mr Don Concannon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab), said the Opposition found the Government's analysis of the problems acceptable but the Bill did not properly cater for the political realities in Northern Ireland. They wished to see the Bill and the assembly get off to a good start.

The Opposition would like to see the Secretary of State given power to appoint a presiding officer who at the time of appointment might or might not be a member of the assembly. This would go a long way to ensure that a person acceptable to both sides of the community would hold this important position.

How far was the Government prepared to go with the reorganization of departments in Northern Ireland in order to accommodate devolution? Confusion would be rife if every department was to be split.

The Opposition doubted *whether there would be agreement* in the assembly as to how power should be exercised in the event of devolution. Labour *would have laid down* much tighter criteria for the inclusion of the minority at every level of executive power.

They understood that the reason for introducing the 70 per cent majority requirement was to ensure the devolution proposals had a demonstrable measure of cross-community support. The aim was a good one but he doubted whether the proposal in the Bill would fulfil that aim. He *questioned the need for* a fixed percentage.

The Opposition view was that it was unnecessary to set any figure. He could detect little support for the 70 per cent idea and that was not surprising because each group feared that another could veto its proposals.

It would be much more sensible to dispense with the fixed majority idea altogether.

Any devolution proposals which had a majority of any order should be submitted to the Secretary of State and it should be for him alone to decide whether they had the necessary measure of cross-community support.

Everybody was suspicious of the 70 per cent. Nobody wanted it. The Secretary of State knew his job and would decide whether there was the right degree of cross-community support. It would be for the House to support or reject it.

Clause 2, providing for an Order in Council to pass powers back to Northern Ireland, did not meet with Labour's approval. A single order in council was not an adequate instrument. It would be wiser to tranfer functions by orders on a departmental basis.



Biggs-Davison: Bill will provoke terrorism

A committee of the House should be set up — not the present Northern Ireland committee — to consider a draft order to suspend parts of direct rule.

There were dangers in allowing the assembly to turn into a talking shop which just institutionalized the political differences in the province.

The Secretary of State must be prepared to take a lot of notice of what the assembly said even if that was in conflict with Government policy.

There were two nationalist groups in Northern Ireland, one prefering membership of the United Kingdom, the other wanting it to be part of the Irish Republic. Ignoring the two groups would not make them go away.

The Opposition would like a provision made in the Bill for the assembly to set up a committee to consider those matters with the Irish Republic and make recommendations to the assembly, supplementing the work of ministers under direct rule, and making recommendations to the executive under devolution.



Prior: Seeking stability

Concannon: Correct analysis

In the absence of any devolution, elected representatives should talk about matters of common concern with the Irish Republic. Such a provision should be considered by the Secretary of State and not left to the assembly.

The Opposition was wary of creeping back to Stormont. It wanted to strengthen the Bill to get the maximum measure of cross-community support to devolution.

If the House was divided on the Conservative amendment, Labour would not support such an attempt to wreck the Bill. He would advise Labour to vote against the amendment.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) moved an amendment declining to give a second reading to a Bill which "lacked broad support in Northern Ireland, did nothing to achieve the defeat of terrorism or to revive the economy of the province, and contained provisions which, if enacted, would undermine the unity of the Kingdom".

He said it gave him no pleasure to be at variance with the Government. Mr Prior disliked any comparison being made with the Falklands, but the comparison had been made by Ulster people long before he became Secretary of State.

The IRA had persevered for a period longer than two world wars. Often flagging hopes could be revived from every political initiative since and including Stormont, which was now cited in support of devolution by those who abolished it.

Everything possible should be done to strengthen the union. The Bill and the White Paper damned the union with faint praise. Whether in the South Atlantic or Northern Ireland, Britain paid in blood and treasure for the impression it gave. Both areas were of prime strategic importance. Without the Ulster ports, Hitler would have won the second battle of the Atlantic, and now Nato must be thinkking in terms of a third battle of the Atlantic.

The Bill would not make for political stability and was more likely to provoke terrorism than to reduce it. Any suggestion that direct rule was inherenty unstable could only deter the investor that the Government was courting. Direct rule had wider acceptance in Northern Ireland than the devolved government which preceded it.

In local government, power-sharing was feasible, appropriate and acceptable. Mr Prior should say that if the assembly proved incapable of undertaking the functions that could be transferred to it under the Bill, the assembly should be transformed into a regional or provincial council playing local government rather than central government role, analogous to that of Strathclyde Regional Council.

Mr Prior: The same problems of ensuring minority representation in devolved goverment would be there in a provincial assembly.

Sir John Biggs-Davison said Mr Prior should not, in his understandable eagerness for his measure, divide his party, or the country on both sides of the sea. This was a time for ministers to seek unity on both sides.

Mr William Ross (Londonderry, Off UU) said the reason for the continuing turmoil revolved not around the question of the return of power into the hands of people on Northern Ireland, but who wielded that power when it was returned, and to what purpose the hands wielding that power would direct its force. The basic political divisions revolved around the control and ownership of wealth.

There was no way in which any MP for Northern Ireland could take any responsibility for the security situation in the province unless they had control and power to direct the security forces.

The Unionist Party had asked for the Stormont type of devolution and had constantly been offered the Sunningdale system. Now the Frankenstein corpse of the Sunningdale system had been stitched together again and put back on the life support machine.

Only if there was a commitment and acceptance by the Government of the democratic system could devolution work in Northern Ireland. The Unionists wanted to see something that was sensible and solvent. The only sensible course was the democratic course.

Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, East, Dem U) said that in spite of what the White Paper had said, direct rule had not served Northern Ireland well. It was not the second option of his party. It was not to the benefit of the people of Northern Ireland. It was slow, evasive, unaccountable, unrepresentative and bureaucratic.

The province was being destroyed, economically, by direct rule.

The ideal solution for his party was not on the table so the only criterion for them in considering the Bill was whether it was an improvement on direct rule, and whether it had two distinct qualities: that it would not endanger Northern Ireland's position within the United Kingdom and that it must be capable of leading on to their larger policy—what he would call real and meaningful devolution.

The Bill did not live up to Mr Prior's salesmanship in the early stages. The qualifications on the assembly's right to consider anything meant that it could not consider security unless the Secretary of State thought it should, and yet district councils could do so.

If it only offered an instalment, they should take the Bill, provided that it did not endanger the union and led on to their long-term policy.

The second part of the Bill was a dog's breakfast in the devolving of power.

His party would submit an amendment to change the 70 per cent requirement for proposals from the assembly coming to the Commons to a simple majority.

Mr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C) said he welcomed the Bill and would support it. It recognized the genuine wish of the majority of the people in Northern Ireland to have a devolved assembly. This was the only way in which the division in the community could be bridged.

Trade sanctions are damaging economy of Argentine

FALKLANDS

While the efficacy of sanctions could never be precisely measured it was already clear that the measures adopted by the European Community and others had put considerable pressure on the Argentine economy and undermined international confidence in it, Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, said at question time in the House of Commons.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) asked him: Will he order an inquiry into how a merchant bank, Schroder Wragg, secretly transferred their entire Argentine loan book from London to Zurich on the very day before the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands?

As a complete economic boycott would be far more effective than any military action, why is the Government failing to bring pressure to bear on unpatriotic, greedy British bankers who are using their overseas subsidiaries to prop up the Argentine junta?

This Tory Government prefers sending young men to their deaths rather than offend its friends in the City.

Mr Rees: He speaks from a position of invincible prejudice. (Conservative laughter.)

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): Does he have an assessment of the value of trade that has taken place between the Soviet Union and the Argentine since the commencement of hostilities?

Mr Rees: No. We would welcome any information that he can give on that point.

☐ An undertaking to make every effort to help secure resumption of trade with Argentina once relations were put on a normal and satisfactory footing was given by Mr Rees during other exchanges.

Mr David Ginsburg (Dewsbury, SDP) had asked what the Department of Trade was doing to ensure the long-term future of Anglo-Argentine trade must await the settlement of the present conflict.

Mr Ginsburg: Major British trade and investment interests are at stake. Could we have an assurance that when the diplomatic and military aspects of the problem have been settled, steps will be taken to safeguard our legitimate and substantial commercial interests which may well be at risk then?

Mr Rees: Neither I nor any other Government spokesman has concealed that the present conflict cannot be costless.

I intend to take every opportunity to help secure a resumption of trade once relations are put on a normal and satisfactory footing but I have to emphasize that solution of the present unhappy conflict is prevented by the intrasigence of the Argentine Government and not by the British Government.



Rees: Argentinians complain to Gatt

☐ There should not be any linking between EEC support for Britain over the Falkland Islands dispute and other issues within the Community, Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection, said during questions about the balance of trade in manufactures with the EEC.

Mr Smith (North Lanarkshire, Lab) said statements by ministers representing other EEC countries had been to the effect that there should be such a linking. This would be wrong. The EEC countries were supporting Britain because her stand was correct in international law.

He sought an undertaking from the Government that there would be no linking of any kind as the basis of Community support.

Mr Rees: Mr Smith cannot have heard the contribution of the French Foreign Minister (M Cheyusson) on *The World At One* today when he demonstrated clearly that France sought no such linkage and gave us unstinted support in our defence of an important principle in the South Atlantic.

Earlier, **Mr Anthony Marlow** (Northampton, North, C) had said: As our Community partners, instead of giving us wholehearted support over our Falklands problem, have decided to put us on probation, will he remind them that if they continue to wet their knickers at the first whiff of unvalidated Argentine propaganda, a lot of this trade benefit from our EEC membership will be put at risk.

Mr Rees: It is not necessary for me to comment on the sartorial position of the EEC. (Laughter) Mr Marlow, perhaps, overmuch concern. It was not intended that any decision should be taken on extending sanctions at the weekend meeting near Liege. The Government hope and expects that the EEC's common position on sanctions will be extended beyond that.

He is right to point out that the United Kingdom market is important to the continental European members of the EEC, as their market is important to our exporters.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C): Mr Marlow might reflect on the fact that this country requires markets for her exports.

Mr Rees: It is right to draw attention to the perils of protectionism, particularly if it were applied by Britain to other EEC countries. It is our fastest growing market.

Government want BA profitable and privatized

AVIATION

The Government intends to make British Airways a profitable private sector company looked on with pride by staff, shareholders and members of the public, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade said during questions in the Commons, but he refused twice to confirm or deny newspaper stories that the Government intended to write off £600m of debt in order to facilitate the sale of shares.

Mr Sproat said that the Government wished to see British Airways profitable and privatized as soon as possible.

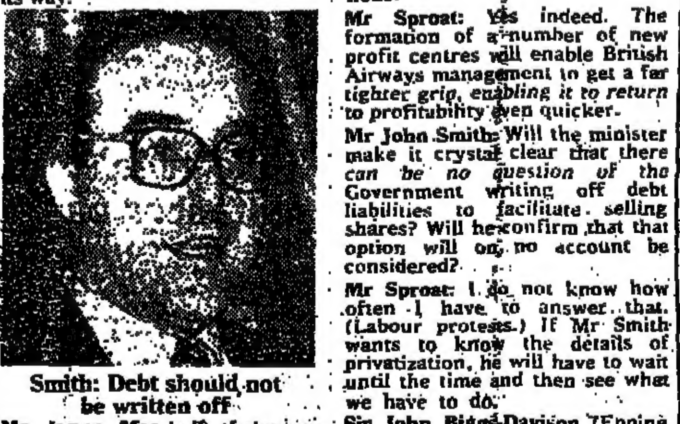
Earlier, **Mr Kenneth Woolmer**, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab), asked whether, as these were well-run and profitable nationalized businesses, the minister could confirm a report in *The Guardian* that there was no intention to sell off subsidiaries such as British Airways Helicopters, and International Air Radio.

Mr Sproat: No. I will not confirm any report in *The Guardian*, but I will say that if the board of British Airways wants to sell off subsidiaries that is a decision where we will not stand in its way.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C): The accounts would be greatly improved and the services greatly enhanced if activities such as retail shops, building maintenance, aircraft cleaning and above all, catering were hived off to private enterprise — none of them are profitable — leaving BA to conduct their proper business of running aeroplanes.

Mr Sproat: Certainly, it is among the main objectives of Sir John King, chairman of British Airways, to restore BA to profitability.

He added that there would be no improper pressure from the Government on BA to sell off subsidiaries. But if that was the decision of the BA board the Government would not stand in its way.



Smith: Debt should not be written off

Mr James Marshall (Leicester, South, Lab) asked if the minister expected British Airways to make a profit in the current financial year.

Mr Sproat: I expect British Airways to make a big improvement in their financial performance this year over the two previous years. I hope they will make a profit.

Mr Marshall: When it is reconstructed into three operating divisions, will the minister give an absolute assurance that no division will be sold off until the three individual divisions are all profitable.

Mr Sproat: I thought I was going to be able to agree by saying that it was not the present intention of Sir John King to sell off any of these divisions piecemeal but it is not dependent on them becoming profitable or not doing so. Privatisation will go ahead as fast as possible, in overall profit.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C): British Airways is unlikely to make a profit if it is plagued by idiotic strikes like that of the baggage handlers and by flying empty aircraft back from Belfast to Glasgow every evening. Will it take the example of the Scottish Division? That is the way to make a profit.

Mr Sproat: Yes. In Scotland a predicted £6m deficit was turned into a predicted £1.5m profit. I hope BA will benefit from that.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade: There are press reports that the Government may write off £600m indebtedness to facilitate the floating of shares on the private market. Will he give an undertaking that the Government will tolerate no such thing, which would be a gross wrong to the British taxpayer?

Mr Sproat: Mr Smith is always inviting me to comment on press reports or hypotheses. It is a profitless hypothesis. He should wait and see. It cannot come soon enough for me and I hope the same is true for Mr Smith.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) asked whether it was still the minister's intention to sell shares in British Airways.

Mr Sproat: Yes.

Sir William van Straubenzee: That is welcome news. Many of my constituents work for British Airways and would much rather work for private enterprise than for a nationalized industry. (Labour protests.) Do the previous exchanges mean that that reorganization within British Airways will not of itself hold up its medium and long-term intentions?

Mr Sproat: Yes indeed. The formation of a number of new profit centres will enable British Airways management to get a far tighter grip, enabling it to return to profitability even quicker.

Mr John Smith: Will the minister make it crystal clear that there can be no question of the Government writing off debt liabilities to facilitate selling shares? Will he confirm that that option will on no account be considered?

Mr Sproat: I do not know how often I have to answer that. (Labour protests.) If Mr Smith wants to know the details of privatization, he will have to wait until the time and then see what we have to do.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C): I welcome the policy of privatization but will not prospective shareholders want to know whether the craven refusal of British Airways crews to stay overnight in Northern Ireland has been ended? It has lost thousands of pounds. Has it ended?

Mr Sproat: Investors will wadt to know nearer the time. They will be told nearer the time. The details are for British Airways Board.

Liabilites total £260m: no inquiry

LAKER

The total liabilities of Laker Airways were estimated at £260m, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said at question time. Just under 17,000 people held scheduled tickets on Skytrain, with a total value estimated at £3,850,000. Some of them were able to use their return coupons with other airlines. How many remained with unused coupons was not yet known.

A further 139,000 people (he added) had paid in part or in full for a package holiday. Total liabilities are about £65m, which can be met in full out of bonding arrangements and the Air Travel Reserve Fund.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras South, Lab): Ministers' attention was drawn to shortcomings in the financial arrangements of Laker Airways before Christmas and Laker advertising continued after that time without any pressure from Ministers to end them.

What proportion of these massive liabilities does the Government intend to take on and will individual Ministers be personally responsible?

Dr Vaughan: The answer to the last part is "Certainly not". If he had thought through the implication of his question, he would not have asked it in that form.

The Civil Aviation Authority used its powers sensibly. It would not have been right for the CAA to have stepped in at an earlier stage. A hasty or premature intervention at that point could have brought matters to the very head that they did eventually come to. (Labour laughter).

The Government has no further funds available to reimburse ticket holders.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea South, Lab): The sums of money owed by Laker Airways to travellers and commercial concerns is a great deal more than was admitted at the time of the company's collapse. Is he saying that he is satisfied that the CAA effectively supervised the affairs of Laker Airways? This whole matter ought to be investigated and made public. (Labour cheers).

Dr Vaughan: The Government carefully considered whether to appoint an inspector under Section 165 of the 1948 Companies Act, but the CAA, Bank of England and the Receiver advised that they were not aware of anything which fell within the provisions of the section.

I do not believe that the collapse of a major airline like Laker can of itself justify an inquiry of the kind suggested.

He said later that he sympathized with the position of people holding scheduled air tickets who were not covered by bonding and the Air Travel Reserve Fund. The Government set up a review on March 1 to look into any further provisions that might be needed to cover people and hoped to have the report in June.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection: Is it not clear that there ought to be a full inquiry, judicial or otherwise? (Labour cheers)

Dr Vaughan: We must wait for the Receiver to make a full report to us.

Widows paying tax

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a written reply: It is estimated that there will be about 35,000 more widows with incomes below £40 per week paying tax in 1982-83 than there were in 1979-80 paying tax with incomes below the equivalent level in real terms of £28.25 per week.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social Services; Prime Minister. Criminal Justice Bill, progress on remaining stages. Lords (2.30): Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, committee, second day. Social Security and Housing Benefit Bill, committee, third day.

Formal textiles negotiations begin this week

TRADE

A delicate balance must be struck in the negotiations for the renewal of the bilateral agreements within the multi-fibre arrangement between the textile industry, the consumers and the interests of developing nations, Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, said during a question on the state of the negotiations.

Mr Rees said that so far, the EEC commission had held only informal exploratory consultations with the supplying countries. Formal negotiations were scheduled to commence this week in Brussels.

Mr George Park (Coventry, North-East, Lab): Since any increased access to our markets by the smaller supplying countries could only be done on the basis of cutbacks from the so-called dominant countries, how does he justify starting negotiations with the dominant countries before he has successfully concluded the situation with them to enable him to make concessions to the smaller countries?

Mr Rees: The EEC Commission has been given a strict mandate to negotiate bilalteral agreements under the multi-fibre arrangement and with the Mediterranean countries that are outside it. We expect cutbacks of 10 per cent from the dominant countries, compensated maybe in certain cases by outward processing and it is possible for the Commission to negotiate satisfactory bilaterally.

Mr Tom McNally (Stockport, South, SDP): Some of our partners have been rather weak sisters in negotiating textile arrangements. Do we have a veto on these negotiations and will he use that if it is not satisfactory to British textile interests?

Mr Rees: It is not appropriate fr me to comment on the individual positions of individual members of the Community. Each country has a slightly different perspective on the interests of its textile industry.

On earlier occasions a common community position was evolved which attacted the support of every member of the Community and the Commission will have to negotiate within the confines of that position.

Mr David Trippier (Rossendale, C): In the run-up to the negotiations on the bilaterals, will he continue to lidsten to the strong case put to him by the British textile industry and disregard the representations msde tohim by the British Consumer Association and the German Government?

Mr Rees: The Community position has been clearly defined. Though it may not have attracted the uiversal support of the textile industry, I hope there is grudging recognition that it could lead to a tougher multi-fibre arrangement than the preceding one. It is the Government's intention that should be the outcome of the negotiations.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer an Opposition Spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab): Will he confirm that the EEC will withdraw from the MFA if the outcome on the resolutions is unsatisfactory? Why does he continually refuse to take immediate steps to prepare an alternative policy in the event of the failure of these negotiations?

Mr Rees: It is the intention of te EEC to withdaw from the MFA of the bilaterals negotiated under it do not in total measure up to the guidelines which were agreed at Brussels and reported to this House.

As regards the possibility of failure it would be a little bit premature for us to devise anything in isolation or devise an alternative regime on textile.

It would be unattractive for the whole world if the European Community could not remain adherent signatories to the MFA. It is wrong to speculate at this moment what wuld be the consequences of failure.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C): It is essential for the general trade of this country and for the benefit of our consumers that low income countries are able to trade with this country in low price textiles.

Mr Rees: We are conscious of the consumer interest. A delicate balance must be struck in these negotiations between the interests of the textile industry, which is important, the interests of the developing nations.

Emergency rate plan rejected

HOUSE OF LORDS

An amendment which would allow local authorities to raise a supplementary rate or precept to deal with emergencies would drive a coach and horses through the Government's attempts to tackle inflation, **Lord Bellwin**, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said during the committee stage in the House of Lords of the Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill.

The Bill abolishes supplementary rates and precepts and requires rates and precepts to be made or issued for a complete financial year and makes further provision regarding the borrowing powers of local authorities.

Moving the amendment, Lady Birk (Lab) said it was necessary because local authorities were going to find it increasingly difficult to borrow money to meet emergencies.

During the past year there had been instances of bad weather and of riots which had required extra expenditure and if the Pope's visit to this country took place much of the cost of that would fall on local authorities.

To meet future exceptional circumstances authorities would have to go cap in hand to the Government for assistance and that assistance might not always be forthcoming.

This came a a time when local authorities were experiencing reductions in anticipated income because of Government policy which had led to factory and plant closures and consequent fall in ratable income and income from other facilities as bus fares and leisure activities provided by authorities.

The power to levy a supplementary rate in exceptional circumstances would allow local authorities to react without delay to local needs. Local authority members were more likely to be aware of local needs than central government.

Lord Evans of Claughton (L) said such power ould not be used irresponsibly because if it were the ratepayers would react quite properly at election time.

Lord Leatherland (Lab) said without such powers authorities would be tempted to add to their annual budget to cover unforeseen emergencies and if there was a surplus at the end of the year this would have to go into the capital account so local ratepayers would suffer.

Lord Bellwin said the amendment would give authorities such wide powers it would be impossible to continue with the Bill.

While he could understand the concern, supplmentary rates had been used on only a small number of occasions. While Scotland suffered extremes of weather there had never had to be a supplementary rate to cope with the problem.

There were a number of ways in which authorities could raise money to meet emergencies such as short-term borrowing and any authorities forced to spend more than the product of a penny rate on emergency work because of the weather could obtain a 75 per cent Government grant.

In the case of riots the Government had met £16m of the £26m costs which had fallen on local authorities.

The amendment was rejected by 98 votes to 60 — Government majority, 38.

21 hour rule explained

The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Norman Fowler) believed it was right to ensure that the 21 hour rule under the supplementary benefit regulations should make it clear that as previously generally understood should be interpreted as including only hours of actual classroom insturction and not lunch breaks or private study, Mr Anthony Newton, Under Secretary of State for Social Security, said in a written Commons reply.

Reporting that the Secretary of State had reviewed the terms of the 21 hour rule in consultation with other ministers, Mr Newton said that Mr Fowler had decided that whatever the decision on an appeal before the Social Security Commissioners, the regulation needed to be recast.

The Secretary of State had decided to introduce a modified form of the additional qualifying condition which already applied to people over 21, who were at present only eligible for the concession after 12 months' unemployment and in receipt of benefit. This qualifying period would be reduced to three months, and applied equally to people of all ages.

During the three months qualifying period — or indeed at any time — it is, and will remain, (he said) open to any unemployed person, under the general rules governing unemployed people's entitlement to benefit, to undertake a certain amount of part-time study provided he is able to demonstrate that he remains available for work.

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Sign of shift by Argentina over sovereignty

Haig sees some 'positive elements'

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, May 10

The Reagan Administration believes that statements emanating from Buenos Aires during the past 24 hours may represent a slight shift by the Argentine Government on the issue of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

The United States is awaiting clarification of remarks made yesterday by Señor Nicanor Costa Mendez, the Foreign Minister, and a statement by a government spokesman today that Argentina had dropped the issue of sovereignty as a precondition for withdrawing its forces from the islands. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today the there were "some positive elements" in the latest Argentine announcement. The United States was watching the situation "carefully and hopefully".

The British, however, remain deeply sceptical of Argentine intentions, believing that any shift by Buenos Aires has been in rhetoric rather than substance. "They are saying the same thing about sovereignty, but in a different way," a British diplomat said.

The British contend that Argentine has shown no flexibility since it invaded the islands on April 2 and that it is now trying to retain its "spoils of war" by prolonging negotiations endlessly.

Britain, on the other hand, has made considerable adjustments to its original negotiating position, according to British diplomats.

Although not wishing to spell out what these adjustments are, Britain is known to have shown flexibiliy by dropping its earlier opposition to United Nations involvement, by accepting the concept of a phased withdrawal of Argentine forces, by abandoning its initial insistence of a restoration of excluxi ely British administration, and watering down the role which Britain says the 1,800 islanders must play in determining their own future.

The flexibility being shown by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government is designed on part to ensure the continued support of the United States and the EEC.

Although the United States continues to be active in behind-the-scenes diplomacy, officials concede that the only peace initiative now in play is the one undertaken by Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General. Mr Haig said the United States wholeheartedly supported the Secretary-General's peace efforts.

From Christopher Thomas
Buenos Aires, May 10

There were growing indications in Buenos Aires tonight that Argentina might be prepared to accept a brief transitional period in which a joint government would administer the Falklands before the islands were handed over to complete Argentine rule.

This apparent slight shift in the junta's position is not regarded as specially significant because its essential claim to have its sovereignty recognized as a precondition to any settlement remains intact.

Señor Nicanor Costa Mendes, the Foreign Minister, has succeeded in the past few days in confusing Argentina's exact position on sovereignty in a series of conflicting and self-contradictory statements.

It seems he is anxious to be seen willing to negotiate and to be flexible while, in fact, not budging from the central demand on sovereignty. Foreign Ministry sources confirmed today that there was absolutely no change in that position.

But an official did say that a brief transitional arrangement might be acceptable, perhaps lasting three years or even five, but certainly anything in the long term, like the Hongkong arrangement, was out of the question.

He thought it might be possible for a palatable form of words to be found in which Britain would, in effect, acknowledge Argentina's claim to the islands.

Señor Costa Mendez was quoted in one interview as saying that Argentine was not making the acceptance of Argentine sovereignty a precondition of any negotiated settlement but added that "any negotiations must eventually lead to recognition of Argentine sovereignty.)

After the interview, however, Señor Gustavo Figueroa, his chief adviser, insisted that negotiations had to be preceded by recognition of Argentine sovereignty.

It seems, therefore, that Argentina's position remains almost exactly as it has been since the invasion of the islands on April 2.

The flurry of diplomatic activity at the United Nations seems to be at least partly concerned with Argentina's apparent willingness to consider a transitional arrangement. That apparent shift of ground may, however, be nothing more than a negotiating tactic since up to now any attempt to be flexible has immediately been quashed by the dominant hardliners in the military Government.

The role of Senor Costa Mendez and Senor Enrique Ros, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs who is at the United Nations, must be regarded as little more than that of a messenger. It is clear that they do not have power to negotiate and that they must act in the strict confines laid down by the military rulers.

The exact state of the Peruvian effort to find a solution is not clear. Two peace plans have been proposed by President Fernando Belaunde Terry, one on May 1 and the other last week. The first plan has been publicly rejected but the status of the other is unclear.



Wreckage of a Harrier shot down in the Falklands — Argentine News Agency picture.

Wills made verbally are valid

By Frances Gibb

Servicemen on active duty have the right to make a privileged will without observing any of the formalities *required by law, according to* an article in the *Law Society's Gazette* this week. But they should be warned that such wills, even uttered verbally in battle, still hold good afterwards, it says.

Mr P. R. Bagwell Purfoy, the author, who is a solicitor in Tunbridge Wells, says: "All those who experience privileged circumstances should be warned of the lasting effect of their privileged wills a should be advised to review their affaird when the dust has settled and to restore the position with a fresh, formal will."

After two world wars, many smaller engagements and a long period of national service there must be many such wills now in existence which may or may not represent the intentions of their authors today, Mr Purefoy notes.

There must also be a certain potential for fraud because of the low standards of proof required for the existence of a privileged oral will.

"It is quite possible that the testator, having survived the time of danger, may forget what he has done or it may not occur to him that he has done anything permanent at all."

But the article defends the right of members of the forces in military service and of mariners or seamen at sea *to dispose of their estates* without formality. "That privilege has existed for hundreds of years, and it is not for us to cut it down, however much we may be disposed towards tidiness and certainty in our legislation."

Advice on wills is issued to servicemen in a Ministry of Defence Form 106; it is a successor to the simple form that was contained in the now obsolete Soldiers Pay Book, and is freely avainable to all ranks.

Fallen Briton buried under a foreign flag

From Our Own Correspondent, Buenos Aires, May 10

"If I should die think only this of me: that ther's some corner of a foreign field that is forever England"—Rupert Brooke.

The bleak and savage lands of the Falklands may not be foreign, but there is an unknown corner where Lieutenant Nicholas Taylor, *the Sea Harrier* pilot shot down last Tuesday, today lies.

Last night, the Argentines who killed him showed on television how they honoured him in death and buried him *with their own war dead.*

There was nothing British about the ceremony. Forty Argentine soldiers stood rigidly at attention with rifles gripped diagonally across their chests, in the howling *wind, as a priest muttered* softly in Latin and shivered inside his anorak. The blue and white Argentine flag cracked in the wind.

For 80 minutes, Argentine television showed scenes of the Falklands. At one point two jets flashed by, their exhausts emitting a pall of red and white smoke, and they looked like Harriers. Suddenly there was an explosion.

The film, taken by a state television crew, switched to a crumpled, mangled and barely recognizable Harrier with an identification mark that looked like X243.

The burial was at Goose Green, where the Harrier was hot down. The Argentine announcer said it was brought down on Saturday, May 1, whereas Britain announced that the aircraft was lost three days later, on May 4. That was the Saturday the Argentines claimed to have destroyed two Harriers.

There was a line of small white woodeu crosses and right at the end was the fresh grave of Lieutenant Taylor, covered with newly-dug turf. The Argentine major in charge of the party saluted, but his troops did not. No islanders were present and not a word of English was spoken. The Argentines gave him a strictly Argentine Roman Catholic burial, with *not the slightest acknowledgment* to the country of his birth.

The television film, shown on Channel Seven, the Government's propaganda station, was persistently *interrupted by patriotic commentaries* from other stations. Such interventions are happening more and more on all television channels these days.

When two jets were seen screaming overhead against heavy black clouds an announcer said an Argentine Mirage was pursuing a Harrier. The camera panned across the airfield in a two-second blur just to prove that it was still there and operable, but it was an absurd scene. For all the viewers could tell it was nothing more than a heap of rubble and mass of holes.

But in a later passage, huge craters were seen in the earth around the airstrip. A military spokesman said they were 30 years away and conceded that the airport entrance was badly damaged.

Coca-Cola opts out

Reports that the Coca-Cola company has given financial help to a television *programme supporting* the Argentine war effort were denied by the company's London offices yesterday.

"It is our understanding that any major international companies trading in Argentina, *including soft drinks* manufacturers, were invited by the Argentinian Government to give their support for a fundraising telethon", a spokesman said. He added: "The Coca-Cola company has *no connections* with this programme whatsoever, nor has any donation bee made, or money pledged by the company.

"However, we understand *that the owners of the local* and independently operated bottling plants may have conformed to the Government's request to take part."

● Mr Peter Megson, a village shopkeeper in Lincolnshire, has banned all products made by international companies who allegedly contributed to the Argentine war effort. He cleared Coca-Cola from the shelves of his shop yesterday and poured it down the drain *and then dumped Colgate* soap and shaving cream in the dustbin.

Funeral at sea shows fraternity

From Peter Archer, Press Association Correspondent on board HMS Hermes.

The awful results of modern missile warfare now stand clear in the minds of the men in Britain's task force. A burial at sea and a memorial service on Sunday on board the task force flagship, HMS Hermes, underlined the grim reality of the conflict.

The service — like one being held 8,000 miles away in Sheffield Cathedral — was for the 20 men who died when the destroyer was hit by an Argentine missile last week.

In the task force there was sadness before, when the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano was sunk by a British submarine. Crewmen took no pleasure in Argentine deaths — the fraternity of the sea is strong, and can bridge differences, even at war, but there cannot be many who would not prefer peace by diplomacy.

On Sunday the body of a petty officer, recovered from the Sheffield, was committed to the sea. The destroyer's commanding officer, Capain James Salt and his officers attended the private service on Hermes's quarter deck.

A Union flag was draped over the traditional canvas shroud. In a message to the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Captain Salt said: "We wish to express our sincere appreciation for your thoughts. We remain very proud of our association with your city."

Four of Sheffield's men, who suffered burns in the missile attack are being treated on board Hermes. One man's condition is critical.

The task force is rediscovering the lessons of history — that war at sea is long periods of boredom, chased by periods of frantic activity. Hour after hour, men at defence stations wait for an attack. Suddenly, the klaxon *breaks the peace, and* all the ship's company rushes to action stations.

Hearts beating faster, adrenalin surging in their veins, they prepare to repel the incoming threat. It could *be a submarine, the Argentine* fleet or, more likely, an air raid.

Belgrano sinking

Chile embraced for its rescue effort

From Florencia Varas, Santiago, May 10

Relations between Argentina and Chile *improved sharply* last week as a result of Chilean help in the rescue efforts following the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano.

The arrival in Santiago of a *special representative of the* Argentine navy bearing a message of thanks from President Galtieri coincided with statements of the Chilean Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Señor Sergio Onofre *Jarpa, that Argentina need* not fear that Chile "would take advantage of the situation and act behind her back".

On the contrary, Señor Jarpa stated, the Argentine *people could rest assured* that "their flank is protected by Chile's firm, loyal position."

The Argentine Foreign Mininstry reacted favourably to Chilean assurances that Santiago would in no way intervene in favour of Britain. It added that the Chilean Government had also clarified several specific misunderstandings arising out of *the Anglo-Argenitne dispute.*

According to Argentina, Santiago has denied that the British destroyer Exeter ever *entered* Chilean waters or made use of Chilean ports. Similarly, the Chileans have let it be known that the oil tanker Tide Pool was never delivered to Chile, and that Chile has never supplied fuel *to British ships* involved in the conflict, and will not do so in the future.

According to the Chilean Ambassador, relations between the two countries have "enterad a new stage" with the clarification of Chile's neutrality and the "exposure of rumours and intrigues circulated by sectors interested in weakening relations between the two countries".

Señor Jarpa noted that Chile's help in the rescue operations had evoked the gratitude of the Argentine Governmentand people.

Venezuela has warned Britain that, in the event of an attack on continental Argentina, Caracas would send Argentina military aid. Señor Bernardo Alfonso Leal, the Venezuelan Defence Minister, declared that, if such an attack occurred, the other signatories of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty should also provide Military assistance to Buenos Aires.

To understand the widespread sympathy for argentina in Latin America, it must be understood that the average Latin American has always assumed that the Falklands really belong to Argentina. In schools *throughout he continent,* children learn about "the Malvinas" which the English call the Falklands".

General Gustavo Leigh, a former member of the Chilean military junta and the former commander of the Chilean Air Force, will testify in court this week concerning what he knows about the murder of Señor Tucapel Jimenez, a former Chilean opposition trade union leader who was assassinated last February.

The body of Seör Jimenez was found in his taxi near a road in the outskirts of Santiago. He was murdered at a time when he had *become the leading figure in* attempts to unify Chile's trade union movement.

The Times

In exchange for accreditation to the task force news organizations agreed with the Ministry of Defence that dispatches filed by "war" correspondents would be subject to excision of detail considered sensitive for operational reasons. This is carried out prior to tranmission by an MoD press officer with the fleet. In addition, transmission is frequently heavily delayed pending release of official information in London — a practice now being reviewed at MoD. Upon receipt at MoD, the copy is again read by officials and occasionally further excision of figures and names has been suggested. *The Times,* like other British newspapers, has occasionally been requested by government officials not to publish certain items for reasons of operational security, but the decision to comply rests entirely with *The Times.*

Strasbourg uncertainty

Germans back Irish against sanctions

Members of the European Parliament, meeting separately at Strasbourg last night, seemed near to reaching a joint approach on the resolution to be debated here tomorrow on the Falklands crisis (George Clark writes).

Both draft texts put the main emphasis on Argentina complying with the United Nations resolution 502, calling for the withdrawal of Argentine forces and a settlement through diplomatic negotiations.

But the Socialists did not appear willing to give united support to the Conservatives' firm *proposition* that the EEC sanctions against Argentina should be maintained until the Argentines have withdrawn from the islands. The draft Conservative resolution asks the European Parliament to declare that "continued joint action by the Community will increase the likelihood of a peaceful settlement".

Continuation of sanctions *could well be influenced by* tomorrow's debate, when most of the Irish MEPs, some German Christian Democrats and most Communists will oppose the continuation of sanctions in view of British military action to regain sovereignty while diplomatic moves stand a chance of succeeding.

The Socialist draft puts more emphasis on an immediate ceasefire and on the United Nations assuming a central role as "the Arbitrator and supervisor of a settlement". It called on the United Nations to publish immediately its peace plan to implement Resolution 502 and to declare its readiness to place a United Nations presence on the islands until the *negotiation over* sovereignty are successfully concluded.

A debate on Thursday on the effectiveness of the grain embargo imposed against the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan also condemns, by implication, Argentina. A report from the external relations committee notes that although the EEC, Australia and Canada agreed *not to make up lost American* grain exports by increasing their own exports, Argentina refused to give any such undertaking.

King makes it clear

King Juan Carlos of Spain opened the thirty-first assembly of the International Press Institute at the mountain town of El Escorial near Madrid with an appeal for understanding of Spain's links to both Europe and the Americas (Harry Debelius writes). *This was echoing a* phrase from the letter in which he offered five days ago to mediate in the Falklands conflict.

Although he did not specifically mention the Falklands there can be little doubt that the King was trying to explain why Spain's position differs from that of most Western European countries.

"We know very well that Europe is our nearest geographical horizon", he said, "and we also know that Europe without Spain would be mutilated, lacking one of its essential parts."

"But Spain must be faithful at the same time to an historic destiny of universal dimensions. We are a European country but we are likewise an American country. I take the liberty of appealing to you to echo this Spanish message," the King said to the journalists.

In his letter last week to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the King made a personal offer "to *contribute, in whatever way* and to whatever extent may be deemed opportune" to peace in the South Atlantic.

Red Cross refusal

Sweden asked the International Red Cross for help in questioning Captain Alfredo Astiz, an Argentine marine, captured on South Georgia by British forces. (Our Stockholm Correspondent writes).

Captain Astiz, now onboard *a British vessel* with other prisoners of war heading for Ascension Island, is said by Sweden to be responsible for the arrest and subsequent disappearance in 1977 of Miss Dagmar Hagelin, a 17-year-old Swedish girl.

Miss Hagelin, daughter of Swedish businessman Mr Ragnar Hagelin, was shot by Captain Astiz in a fashionable suburb of Buenos Aires and taken away in a military ambulance, according to eye witness reports reaching Sweden.

One witness, Norma Susana Burgos, heself a refugee from Argentina, was brought to Sweden by the Foreign Ministry in 1980 and describd a meeting she had with Miss Hagelin in a military hospital after her arrest. She said that Miss Hagelin was chained to a bed and had a bandage around her head. Miss Hagelin recognized her and they had a brief conversation.

Since then Sweden has repeatedly asked the Argentine authorities for clarification as to Miss Hagelin's fate but this has not been forthcoming. The Dagmar Hagelin case has become a *cause* C3elebre in Sweden, rivalling that of Mr Raoul Wallenberg.

● Geneva: The International Committee *of the Red Cross* will not take any action on the Swedish request to question Captain Astiz regarding allegations of involvement in grave human rights violations against opponents of the military junta (Out Correspondent writes).

'It is totally out of the ICRC'S domain to comply with such a request, "an official said. "We do not differentiate between prisoners under our protection. They all have identical status as far as we are concerned. Inquiries of this nature are dealt with under the provisions of the 1949 Geneva conventions".

Leading article, p13

US envoy explains

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative to the United Nations (above), has defended her *fraternization* with Argentine diplomats (our New York correspondent writes).

Mrs Kirkpartrick was criticized *particularly* for attending an Argentine Embassy dinner on April 2, the night of the invasion of the Falklands. "A very public gesture by not attending would have damaged our ability to mediate the dispute", she said.

She added that since taking up her post she has lunched with Argentine officials three times and dined once. To suggest any unusual relationship would be a gross exaggeration, in her view. She added that the junta ignored American warnings and occupied the Falklands because it was accustomed to using force in internal matters.

● British trade union leaders decided yesterday to seek international labour movement support for an economic blockade of Argentina (our Labour Editor writes). The recommendation will be put to Western unions at talks in Brussels involving *the executive board of the* International Confederation of Free Trade Unions over the next few days.

● About 100 people have left the Falkland Islands since the invasion, reducing the inhabitants to about 1,700 (a Staff Reporter writes). Of those who have gone about 20 were born on the islands and 60 were on short-term contracts, according to the *Falkland Islands Office.* The Foreign Office believes another 20 or more may have flown out.

Paris shock on Exocet

A report in *The Sunday Times* that French technicians had trained the Argentines to fit Exocet missiles to the 10 Super Etendard aircraft — *thus making it possible to knock out the destroyer Sheffield* — has caused shocked dismay (Charles Hargrove writes).

According to a Defence Ministry source, France had done what it had to do as a loyal ally of Britain. The manufacturers of the Exocet had not instructed the Argentines how to connect the missiles to the underwing weapon pods of the Super Etendards.

"But they (the Argentines) are no fools; they did it themselves", the source said.

The British Government had been given precise details of French missile deliveries to Argentina. It did not appear to have drawn the right deductions from this information. Otherwise the attack on the Sheffield should not have come as a *surprise* in London.

A report from Buenos Aires, published by *Le Monde* last week, quoted the Argentine Defence Ministry as saying that local technicians had "done a wonderful job" fitting the missiles *to the* aircraft.

An independent expert here told *The Times* that it was a job any well trained aircraft technician could do. The missiles were delivered complete with a set of instructions.

There are French technicians in Argentina from the Dassault Aircraft Company, which delivered the Etendards, and from other French companies, but their role is purely maintenance, the source said.

More cruises hit: P&O complains of big losses

By David Hewson

More holidaymakers are likely to be told soon that their cruises will be cancelled because of the Falklands crisis. P & O, which has two *cruise ships, the Canberra* and the Uganda, with the task force, now believes that they will be out of civilian service for longer than originally expected.

The company cancelled five cruises for each vessel when they were requisitioned, but expected the Canberra to be available again on June 5 and the Uganda on June 11.

A P & O spokesman emphasized that the dates were fixed without consultation with the Ministry of Defence in order to bring some future planning into the package cruise market.

P & O *will offer* any new victims of cancellation the same compensation as that given to the 3,000 tourists who had cruises booked at the time of the ships' requisition. They can have their money back, transfer to a comparable cruise, or postpone their holiday.

The requisitioning of the Canberra and the Uganda, and Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 which is out of the market until at least the end *of July, will boost the* business of Soviet cruise ships looking for British passengers.

Six Soviet ships now operate out of Britain and the Russian *capacity for British* tourists has increased by 40 per cent over the past year, according to P & O, but most of those affected by the cancellation are deferring their holidays until the *British* vessels return from the task force.

"A lot have said that they will stay with us; their support has been overwhelming", a P & O spokesman said yesterday.

Cunard has diverted some of its disappointed passengers on to other vessels in the line and outside fleets, or offered full refunds. The QE2's cruise itinerary was more upmarket than those of the Canberra which concentrated on cruises to the Mediterranean, Canaries and Scandinavia.

The QE2 had planned a *Mediterranean cruise and a* transatlantic crossing involving two journeys to Bermuda and the Caribbean out of New York.

"We are making alternative arrangements but a lot of the passengers are frequent passengers on the QE2 and don't want to be transferred to another vessel", a Cunard spokesman said. "They prefer to wait until she returns."

Executives of P & O met representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Trade yesterday to complain that compensation payments for the *requisitioned* vessels are not being made quickly enough. The company was unwilling to emphasize its criticism of the Government yesterday, but said: "Wer are a little worried about the late payment due to us."

In fact, P & O believes that it is now out of pocket because of the requisition. The company could have expected advance bookings and payment on both ships which would exceed the £5.4m it has received for the vessels, and the Elk ferry, so far. The Canberra payment includes a £750,000 requisition fee for 30 days, and a fee of £450,000 for the Uganda.

Because of the urgency P & O and the ministry agreed to the requisition of the ships first, before detailed discussions on payment began. Those talks *now seem likely* to be protracted, since it is difficult to forecast how much thevessels' future commercial earnings might be affected by requisition.

Whatever occurs in the Falklands, the vessels are likely to return to the commercial market with only a few days' notice, giving their owners little time to fill them with fare-paying passengers.

By the end of last week, the ministry had paid £12.45m on requisitioned vessels, and fees for chartered tankers added a further £9m. With fresh payments yesterday, the cost of the requisition is now around the £23m mark.

The 700 volunteer crew of the QE2, which sets sail for the task force on Wednesday, will entertain the 3,000 troops aboard with all-day film shows and a cabaret. Captain Peter Jackson said yesterday: "My crew are very good at impromptu entertainment. They are planning to put on a special show for the troops."

Captain Jackson's "tiger" — the merchant navy equivalent of a batman — Martin Boatwright, was married after the weekend after volunteering for the task force crew.

Mr Boatwright, aged 26, who married 20 year old Tina Bourne, said: "We talked about it and decided to get married before I went to war. Anything could happen out there. I could be killed and never see Tina again."

هكذا من الاصل

Reagan speech and reaction

US hopes to cut Soviet long-range missiles

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 10

The aim of President Reagan's two-stage plan for cutting the American and Soviet nuclear arsenals by one third is to get the Russians to make sharp reductions in their powerful land-based force of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

In this way the Americans hope to bring more stability and equality to the nuclear relationship, which Washington contends has recently swung heavily in the Soviet Union's favour, and thereby reduce the risk of a first strike by either side.

In his speech yesterday to the graduating class at Eureka College, his alma mater, President Reagan called for a reduction in the numbers of land-and sea-based ballistic missile warheads to equal ceilings at least one third below current levels, and for only half of the reduced number of warheads to be land-based.

He also called for equal ceilings on ballistic missile payloads — known "throw weight" — at less than current American levels.

The American proposals would reduce the number of warheads in either side's arsenal to around 5,000 and the number of missiles deployed by either side to about 850.

However, at present the Soviet Union's land-based ICBMs are bigger and more accurate than the Americans' land-based counterparts and can carry twice as many warheads.

The President said he was singling out land-based ICBMs as a first step in the arms reduction process because those weapons were "the most destabilizing systems" in the arsenals of the two nations.

Of around 2,400 Soviet missiles, about 1,400 are land-based. They include 308 huge SS18s, each of which carries 10 atomic warheads. The United States at present has nothing to match this weapon. There are also 450 four-headed SS17s and six war-headed SS19s.

Of the 1,700 American ICBMs, only 1,300 are land-based and of these more than 500 are single-warheaded Minuteman and aging Titan missiles. By contrast the American nuclear submarine fleet is equipped with 576 missiles carrying a total of 4,750 warheads, compared with the Soviet Union's 989 submarine-launched missiles with only 1,900 warheads.

Despite considerable technological advances, submarine-launched missiles are less accurate than land-based ones. However, the American Trident 2 and Soviet Typhoon missiles, which are now being developed, will greatly increase the accuracy of sea-launched weapons.

American officials expect the Soviet Union to contend that its advantage in land-based missiles is offset by the United States long-range nuclear bomber force, which is twice the size of the Soviet bomber force. Although President Reagan's proposals did not refer to bombers, a senior Administration official who briefed journalists said Washington "would be prepared to deal with bombers throughout the negotiations with the Soviet Union".

Officials made it clear today that the President's proposals would not affect the Administration's plans to go ahead with deployment of MX; the new multi-warheaded ICBMs, the Trident 2 submarine-launched missiles and the B1 and Stealth bombers.

In his speech, the President referred to the "monumental task of reducing and reshaping our strategic forces to enhance stability". American sources have suggested that if agreement is reached on a limit of 850 missiles on each side, the main components of the United States arsenal would be 200 MX missiles and up to 650 Trident 2s.

The Administration's clear determination to go ahead with its plans to modernize all three legs of the nuclear triad, while at the same time embarking on new arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union, has drawn criticism from Democrats in Congress.

Senator Edward Kennedy, who has been leading the campaign for a nuclear freeze, remarked that "behind the rhetoric, the reality is that President Reagan's proposal would permit the United States to build the MX missile, the B1 bomber and an entire new generation of nuclear weapons. This is not what the American people mean when they call for arms control."

Mr Edmund Muskie, a former Secretary of State, suggested that behind the President's proposals might be "a secret agenda for side-tracking disarmament" while America rearms. However, other Democratic Congressmen conceded that the President had made a "good start".

It is expected that conservative Republicans will attack the proposals because of their failure to refer to the concept of linkage to Poland and Afghanistan. Last January, Washington refused to agree to a date for starting strategic arms talks because of Soviet support for the imposition of martial law in Poland. Yesterday the President said he hoped the talks would begin at the end of next month.

Apart from the absence of linkage, the President's speech was also noteworthy for its moderate and conciliatory tone. He called for a "new understanding" between the two countries and expressed confidence that "together we can achieve an agreement of enduring value that reduces the number of nuclear weapons, halts the growth in strategic forces and opens the way to even more far-reaching steps in the future".

This is a far cry from the language used in his first press conference last year when he said that Soviet leaders had reserved "the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat".

Leading article, page 13

Kremlin condemns initiative

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, May 10

The Russians today dismissed President Reagan's latest proposals for deep cuts in Soviet and American strategic forces as a hopeless attemt to ensure American superiority over the Soviet Union.

"The brunt of the Administration's new approach to the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons is designed to be borne by the Soviet Union, which would have, if not to destroy, then at least to reduce the ground-based missiles with multiple warheads, while the United States would have to lessen the number of its missiles only insignificantly," Tass said.

The news agency describes the President's proposal as an attempt to neutralize the anti-nuclear movement in the world and growing anti-American sentiment in Western Europe.

Mr Reagam had kept quiet about the American programme to deploy MX international missiles, strategic B1 bombers and Trident nuclear missile carriers. "These are precisely the systems by means of which Washington is trying to build up the arms race," Tass said.

Quoting American observers, Tass said there was far too little evidence that the Administration was showing a serious attitude to the question of limiting the arms race.

There is no doubt that the Kremlin is still deeply sceptical of any arms reduction proposals coming out of Washington and there will still have to be long hard bargaining before any element of the latest Reagan proposals find favour in Moscow.

● Bonn: West Germany today warmly welcomed Mr Reagan's nuclear arms reduction proposals as a sign of his "firmness and willingness to negotiate.

The President's speech at Eureka College, Illinois, yesterday was an "essential contribution" to the preparations for the Western summit meetings in Versailles and Bonn in June and to the constructive continuation of East-West relations, an official statement said.

By this it evidently meant that the President had done much to reassure his European allies — and their peace movements — that he wants disarmament as well as a strong Nato.

● Copenhagen: Former President Jimmy Carter described the Reagan proposals as excellent, but he added he would have preferred the Administration to go ahead with the ratification of the Salt 2 Treaty (AP reports).

● Tokyo: Japan today welcomed Mr Reagan's proposals, which were described as constructive in promoting nuclear disarmament.

Doctor tells of Hinckley obsessions

Washington, May 10. — John Hinckley's psychiatrist told a court here that Mr Hinckley told him four months before shooting President Reagan that he had two obsessions in life: Miss Jody Foster, the teenage actress, and writing.

"I care about nothing else," Dr John Hopper, the psychiatrist, said Mr Hinckley told him in a November 1980 counselling session. Dr Hopper said that he saw Mr Hinckley 12 times between October 28, 1980, and February 27, 1987. The following March 30, Mr Hinckley had admitted, he shot President Reagan and three other men outside a Washington hotel.

A month before seeing the psychiatrist for the first time, Mr Hinckley went to New Haven, Connecticut, where Miss Foster was a student at Yale University, in hopes of establishing a "relationship."

In an autobiography he wrote for Dr Hopper, Mr Hinckley said that, while he was in New Haven, "my mind was on the breaking point the whole time...the relationship I dreamed about went nowhere".

During Mr Hinckley's depression, his father had wanted to send him to an Arizona mental hospital, but Dr Hopper talked the family out of that course.

The elder Hinckley had wanted to institutionalize his som to curb his use of the tranquillizer Valium, but Dr Hopper told the assailant's father that the dosage was nnot enough to cause the depression Mr Hinckley experienced.

Instead, Dr Hopper proposed a set of goals designed to make the younger Hinckley more independent and, in the meantime, administered treatments designed to reduce his anxiety.—AP.



Protest in the pews: A woman in the congregation welcoming Dr Billy Graham to Moscow hangs a sign protesting at the lack of religious liberty in Russia.

Limited hopes of Moscow religious conference

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, May 10

A world religious conference opened here today with a call from Patriarch Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, for a joint struggle by all religious leaders against nuclear weapons and a message of "profound approval" for the conference's work from Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Addressing 450 brightly-robed delegates, representing several dozen churches and religions in 97 countries, Patriarch Pimen expressed concern over the emergence of a doctrine of "limited" nuclear war, and expressed his church's support for the Soviet Government's offer to freeze deployment of its missiles in Western Russia.

On the platform beside him was Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, who is taking part in spite of strong opposition be the Reagan Administration.

Seven delegates and observers from Britain included a Quaker, a member of the Roman Catholic organization Pax Christi together with the Rt Rev John Baker, Bishop of Salisbury, and the Rev Richard Charles, secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A large number of Anglican clergy from Africa are also attending. The Vatican has sent two senior observers but no official delegates, although Roman Catholic bishops have come from Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Several Western clergy said after the opening session that they were hopeful the conference would not be simply a propaganda forum, and said the 72-year old patriarch's address showed sensitivity to the political and religious defferences among the delegates.

They said the conference would not achieve any dramatic results, but could help to create an atmosphere of confidence and East-West understanding essential for any steps towards abolishing nuclear arms.



At ease: Iranian troops take a rest on a couch left behind by the retreating Iraqis.

Khorramshahr siege is 'imminent'

Tehran, May 10.—Iranian troops have launched the third phase of their offensive towards the strategic port of Khorramshahr (Khuninshahr), Tehran radio said today, citing the Army's central command.

"The third phase of the offensive began Sunday night at 19.15 GMT with a powerful advance by Islamic combatants to liberate Khuninshahr". Press reports today said encirclement of the port city, held by Iraqi forces since the Gulf War began 19 months ago, was imminent.

Khorramshahr is the last important place controlled by Iraq in the province of Khuzestan, in South Western Iran. Iranian forces were advancing north from the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr highway towards the border town of Shelamche to control the region and its communication links with Khorramshahr, the radio reported.

"Enemy troops, who for several days had reinforced their fortifications and received reinforcements of armoured and mechanized units, suffered heavy losses."

Khorramshahr, the "city of blood", where the Iraqis established a stronghold in the western sector, is a symbol of resistance and courage to Iranians. Taking it would mean success for the offensive, launched on April 30, and the end of the war in Khuzestan, observers said.

[UPI, reporting from Beirut, said Iraq claimed its troops repelled the Iranian offensive. A military communiqué said the three-pronged offensive started shortly after midnight but was repelled. One of the thrusts, against Khorramshahr, "was confronted and foiled". The Iranians suffered heavy casualties and material losses, it said.]

Film on Iranian television showed harsh fighting, with the bodies of hundreds of Iraqi soldiers and the wrecks of dozens of their armoured vehicles. The commentator said the men and material "had fallen into anti-tank traps the Baghdad troops has themselves dug".—AFP.

● Since the offensive began, Iran claims to have recaptured 1,300 square miles of territory, taking the towns of Hamid, Hoviseh and Hosseinieh, Tehran radio said. Its troops also crossed the Karun river, splitting the Iraqi force occupying Khuzestan and forcing Iraqi units to pull back to the frontier.

Apparently scenting victory in the war, Iran sought to reassure other Arab countries in the region by saying it wanted good relations with all its neighbours. A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by the radio said: "We emphasize once again that we support the policy of peaceful coexistence in the region".

The statement, however, said that future relations with the countries in the region would depend on their attitude towards the Iranian revolution. Conservative Gulf states have sided with Iraq in the war.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry attacked President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and pledged to help the Iraqi people to overthrow him.



Recent successes have toughened Iran's position on the war. Several Iranian leaders including President Ali Khamenei, have said the war would continue until the regime in Baghdad is overthrown.

The latest phase of the Iranian offensive appears to be the most difficult military operation facing Iran's rulers. If successful, it would deprive Iraq of any leverage to press the war to a face-saving conclusion.

The emir of Bahrain, Shaikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, arrived in Kuwait on a state visit, during which he was expected to discuss the war with the Emir of Kuwait, Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah.

After Shaikh Isa's arrival, the official Kuwaiti news agency said Shaikh Jaber had telephoned President Hussein to discuss what it called matters of mutual concern. It gave no other details. Kuwait is about 60 miles from Khorramshahr.

Bahrain has poor relations with Iran, which it has accused of being behind an alleged plot against Shaikh Isa's government. Iran has denied the charge — Reuter.

Britain will not 'buy' sanctions

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, May 10

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, this evening strongly criticized suggestions that Britain should buy an extension of EEC sanctions against Argentina by agreeing to an increase in farm prices.

It was Britain, he said which was bearing the vast bulk of the cost of standing up to the military aggression of a dictatorship and which the Community had condemned. It would, he said, be a terrible reflection on the Community if it were to be suggested that its foreign policy was worked out on the basis of negotiations on the level of farm prices.

This, he said, was just not a sensible way for European foreign policy to be seen and would be no credit to the Community if the outside world were given the chance to view it as such.

Mr Walker, in Brussels for the latest round of negotiations on the size of this year's farm price increases, was being closely questioned by French and West German journalists about whether Britain was prepared to offer European Solidarity to its partners in return for the agreement by the EEC to impose trade sanctions on Argentina.

Mr Walker rounded on the questioners. Of course Britain would support any of its partners if its own sovereign territoties were invaded by a foreign aggressor. But there was not and could not be any suggestion that a debt of gratitude was due by Britain to its partners merely because it was standing up to an aggressor.

As far as farm prices were concerned, he made it clear that Britain, along with Greece and Italy, still maintained its reserve about the current price package, estimated to cost an average of about 11 per cent more on agricultural spending.

Britain would, he emphasied, veto any attempt to impose this increase by a majority decision and he regarded it as a dangerous distortion of the common agricultural policy for any nation to introduce national aid to make up any loss in farmers' income due to a failure to agree a price deal.

Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister, said that she would have to accept a British veto on prices if need be, rather than try to push thuough the majority decision.

EEC sourness ruins lunch

From Ian Murray, Brussels, May 10

Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the Eurpopean Commission, cancelled a lunch date today with the European economic press when he was due to discuss "25 years of the Community".

According to his secretary, who had the job of ringing round to call off the luncheon, he had felt unable to attend because of the crisis facing Europe. There had, she explained, been a meeting during the weekend which had gone so badly that Mr Thorn was not able, at the moment, to talk about the subject.

That meetling was the one held in the beautiful village of Villiers-le-Temple, deep in the green countryside south-west of Liège. All the foreign ministers from the Community had gathered there for what has become a traditional, away-from-it-all informal get-together when the problems of the world can be discussed out of the public eye.

The first meeting of this type was held in June, 1974, at Schloss Gymnich, outside Bonn. That meeting proved so successful that the foreign ministers deciede to institutionalize it, with each country acting as host for one during its six-month presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Yesterday was the second time Belgium had staged its "Gymnich formula" meeting in the thirteenth century *commanderie* at Villers-le-Temple. On the first occasion, in October 1977, Britain was under heavy pressure from all its partners then to confirm its commitment to EEC membership.

This past weekend it was under similar pressure to agree to pay its membership fees — in the form of budget contributions — and was similarly unable to impress its European partners with its European commitment.

Part of this bad feeling clearly rubbed off in terms of the discussion over whether or not the Community would continue its sanctions against Argentina over the Falklands crisis.

There can be little doubt that if Britain was not causling trouble over the budget issue, support over the sanctions would have been more forthcoming. As it was, it was because of Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister who chaired the meeting, that the level of discontent with Britain was not made clearer.

He had been authorized to tell the press that EEC support was at a political a diplomatic level " but not a military solution to the conflict". Mr Tindemans, in an extraordinary press conference, did not utter those damning words and so, perhaps, gave slightly more elasticity to the British position.

The second Villers-le-Temple meeting could well mark a new stage in the evolution of the community. It was no longer a quiet, away-from-it-all meeting. Apart from the fact that angry farmers with their tractors invaded the meeting place, it meant that the press had formalized its right to find out what had been going on behind the supposedly closed doors.

Setback for climbers on Everest

Peking. — Cold and fatigue drove a British expedition on Mount Everest temporarily back to base camp after reaching a height of 25,600ft on a tough unclimbed route on the Tibetan side.

A report from the six-man team led by Chris Bonington said four of the climbers had spent three weeks at altitudes too high for the body to get proper rest.

They had planned to set up a further camp at their high point last week before attempting the most difficult part of their climb up the virgin east-north-east ridge, a series of dangerous pinnacles.

British film men injured

Grasse. — Two British filmmakers were seriously injured when the helicopter they were using to make a publicity film crashed near the French Riviera town of Grasse.

Mr Jerry Poulson, 51, a producer, and Mr Seamus Corcoran, 42, a cameraman, were taken to Nice hospital after the low-flying helicopter was thrown to earth by a gust of wind.

Rebels clash with Thai force

Bangkok. — Thai government forces sent reinforcements to a northern province after a clash with a heavily-armed group of Shan United Army Burmese rebels that left four people dead.

The fighting broke out when the governmemt forces encountered about 40 rebels seeking food from villagers, police said.

Namibia contact

Geneva. — Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, had a full day of meetings with South African representatives, a United States official said. The subject is Namibia, although South Africa declines to acknowledge it (Alan McGregor writes).

Crash kills 30

Bahrain. — Thirty people died when a South Yemen airliner on a domestic flight plunged into the sea as it came in to land at Aden airport. The aircraft broke up after it hit the sea about half a mile from the coastal runway and came to rest in shallow water. Nineteen people were saved.

Sabbath flights

Jeruslem. — The Israeli Supreme Court has forbidden the Government to suspend El Al flights during the Jewish Sabbath, pending authorization from the finance committee of Parliament. Employees of the national airline had appealed against the decision to stop all El Al flights from Friday to Saturday evening.

Counterfeit haul

Rome. — Italian customs police seized counterfeit dollars with a face value of more than £250,000 at Rome's international airport shortly before shipment to the United States. The $100 banknotes were apparently printed in Naples. Three men are in custody.

Birds seized

Santhia, Italy. — A farmer, who allegedly smuggled protected birds of prey to Arab countries, has been arrested here. Several hawks, falcons and eagle owls were seized from his farm.

Brezhnev trip

Moscow.—President Brezhnev has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Nicaragua, the Soviet press said, without mentioning a date for a trip.

Church appears split as Poles urged to strike

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, May 10

Both the Polish government and the church leadership are worried that street protests this week, especially on Thursday, will produce yet another violent confrontation, possibly alarming the Soviet Union and strengthening the hand of the hardline Marxist.

The emerges explicitly from sermons given over the weekend and implicitly from anxious commentaries in the Polish official press.

The Solidarity underground, via a short burst of radio transmission last night, broadcast a call for a 15-minute general strike on Thursday, to mark five months of martial law. The appeal has already been circulating in several factories in the warsaw area and, as inter-city telephone links are now functioning, it must be assumed that activists have passed the word to other cities.

Although there is nothing much that the authorities can do to prevent such a short strike, it will encourage the underground which, since its steet marches on May Day, has become more open in its defiance or martial law.

According to some activists, the protests will gradually escalate and plans have been mooted for a transmission on television wavelengths — technically possible — and further demonstrations in the following week. Almost every week now produces an anniversary of some event under martial law — for example the shooting of miners on December 16, 1981, could be used as a reason to protest.

But police behaviour on May 3 was meant to show both the populace and, in the view of Western diplomats, the Soviet Union, that the military authorities would not tolerate public disorder.

The Primate, Archbishop Josef Glemp, seems in his concern to avoid public unrest, to have accepted one of the Government's explanations for the street riots last Monday — that they were staged overwhelmingly by young people who had been misled by underground activists.

In sermons in Warsaw, Cracow and Czestochowa over the weekend, the Primate constantly emphasized that "it is a horrid crime to exploit the noble patriotism of the youth for purposes which are not patriotic".

Other priests, howevere say privately that the street unrest is not so much a youth rebellion, as a symptom of popular discontent with martial law.

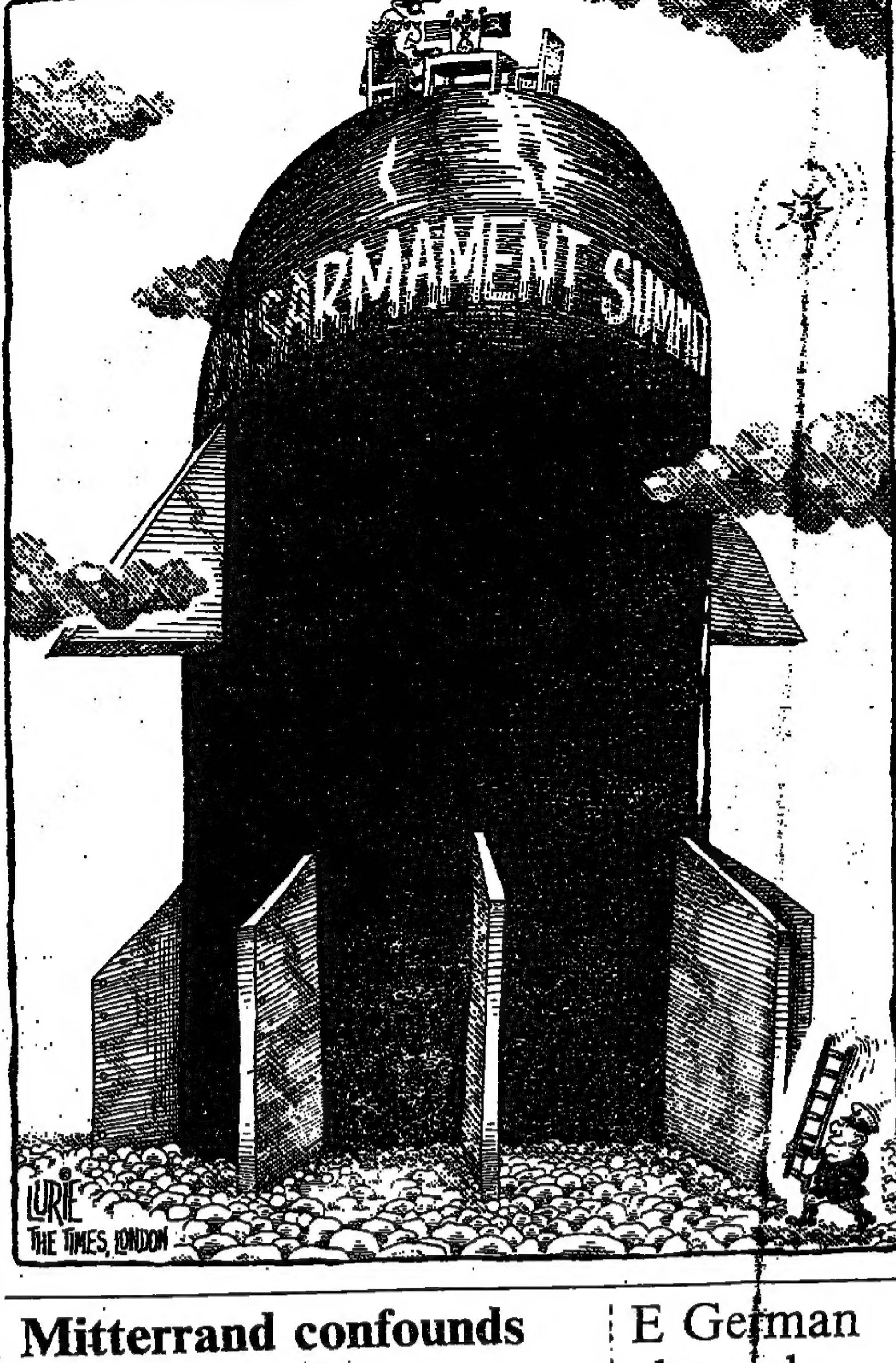
The official news agency unusually carried the Primate's sermons in considerable detail, and a lengthy television commentary last night (again very unusually) showed clips of the riots in an attempt to demonstrate that such riots were "anti-patriotic" and anti-socialist.

The Munich-based station, Radio Free Europe and the American based Voice of America are, as usual, being blamed for encouraging the demonstrations, by broadcasting times and places of planned protests into Poland. It is understood that the Foreign Ministry has protested to the US Embassy in Warsaw about the radio programme.

The official press seems to be motivated by different concerns in criticizing the riots. Newspapers, such as Rzeczpospolita which are often viewed as expressing the line of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader appears to be worried that dialogue and the social calm needed to establish a front of national understanding will be undermined by the unrest. That is, the hardline Marxists will point to the street troubles as being proof that dialogue does not work.

Other newspapers, such as the Army Daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* (which at the weekend criticized *The Times* for not mentioning British behaviour in Northern Ireland in its reports of the May 3 protests) appear to view the riots as proof of the continuing activities of Solidarity "Extremists".

Underpinning both these approaches, which mirror the divisions in the party leadership — is the fear that the destruction of Poland's fragile calm will alarm Moscow.



Marcos dismisses his Supreme Court

Manila, May 10 — President Marcos, citing the "tarnished prestige" of his Supreme Court, accepted the resignations of all 14 justices today and said he would form a new court.

He made the announcement in a letter to Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, after a scandal over the tampering with a bar examination to allow one of the justices' sons to pass.

The President's action left the country temporarily without a Supreme Court, the body that upheld the legality of his powers during eight years of martial law, which ended last year.

Chief Justice Fernando, contacted at his office, declined to comment on the acceptance of the resignations or the status of the court. He and four other justices — Mr Antonio Barredo, Mr Ramon Aquino, Mr Ramon Fernandez and Mr Vicente Ericta — were linked to a scandal that involved a bar examination taken by Mr Ericta's son, Gustavo.

The Chief Justice admitted allowing Mr Gustavo Ericta's results to be changed but denied that that was improper because, he claimed, a mistake had been made by the examiner. The other justices either denied involvement or said that there was nothing wrong with what they did.

President Marcos's letter said his action was taken to restore the "prestige, integrity and good name of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. In order to create a new court without the burden of tarnished prestige of the present Supreme Court, I have decided in accordance with the advice given me to accept, as I hereby accept, the resignations of all members of the present Supreme Court", he wrote.

The President, who had appointed all 14 justices, said he would name the new court as soon as possible. It would include, he added, "the members of the present Supreme Court whose terms of office are not recommended for termination". — AP.

Seven bombs exploded in public places around the city of Zambanga today killing four people and wounding 70 others. Zamboanga is considered the key city in the troubled southern island of Mindanao, where Government forces are fighting Communist Muslim separatist insurgents.

Prisoners of conscience

Philippines: Father Edicio de la Torre

By Caroline Moorehead

Father Edicio de la Torre, a Roman Catholic priest of the Society of the Divine Word, was arrested on April 22. He was one of the leading exponents of "liberation theology", the Latin American radical of religious movement against economic, political and cultural repression, which is growing in strength in the Philippines.

He was a founder of the Federation of Free Farmers in the early 1970 set up to protect the interests of smallholders of landless workers.

Father de la Torre is 38 and has already spent nearly six years in detention — From December 1974 to April 1980 — and the two previous years underground, since the declaration of martial law in September, 1972, made all Left-wing movements suspect. On that occasion he was one of 33 people charged with "conspiracy to commit rebellion".

All the other accused were released by 1979 but Father de la Torre was freed six months later, and then only after an entensive international campaign on his behalf.

Even so, his release was made "temporary" and granted on condition that he continue his theological studies in Rome. On his return to the Philippines last year he therefore still faced possible charges of conspiracy or subversion.

The priest's arrest last week is believed to taken place somewhere near Manila and he is now thought to be in a detention centre of the Fifth Military Intelligence Group at Bago Banty in Quezon City.

Nature is victim of recession

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, May 10

An increased world commitment to the preservation and improvement of the environment, making good the ground lost in the last decade, was urged today when President Damiel Moi of Kenya opened an international conference attended by representatives of more than 100 countries.

Called to mark the tenth anniversary of the 1972 Stockholm conference which agreed to establish the United Nations Environment Programme, it seeks a new committment to environmental protection. But Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, sent a message to the conference with a warning that a decade of economic recession had brought an unprecendented wastage of the earth's natural resource base.

The commitments made at Stockholm in 1972 must not be allowed to fade, he said.

President Moi, in his speech, gave a warning that poverty was a principal cause of the destruction of basic natural resources, and expressed disappointment at the failure of the international community to deal with the problem of poverty in the developing world.

Dr Mostafa Tolba, UNEP's executive director, said in his address that the option facing governments now was stark: take action or face certain disaster.

Progress had been made since the Stockholm conference's ence produced the world first action plan to safeguard and enhance the environment and for the benefit of present and future generations. Economic and environmental science had matured, and increasing knowledge had been gained in many fields.

Dr Tolba said, however that governments were not uding the knowledge that was now available. In some cases, the concepts of ecologically sound management had been ignored.

Correction

On April 23, it was wrongly stated that the recently reopened Bir Zeit University, near Jerusalem had been closed for two weeks. The suspension lasted two months.

The party outlines options for Solidarity

From Our Own Correspondent Warsaw, May 10

The Polish Communist Party's views about how and whether to revive the Solidarity free trade union organization have been spelled out with unusual clarity in a restricted 14-page document drawn up by the party's ruling Central Committee.

The document, issued by the propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee, is intended for use by Communist Party lecturers touring provincial factories in an attempt to mould the opinion of Polish Workers.

So far, the Government's views have been expressed only in vague terms, in a draft Bill intended for public discussion. This concentrated on what the Government did not want: political strikes, a politically-motivated Solidarity leadership, and an organization that challenged membership of the Warsaw Pact.

However, until now it has not been made clear how the party intended to achieve these aims. The latest document — basically, officially approved lecture notes — outlines three possible variants.

First, Solidarity could be reactivated but would shed the political elements of its programme and get rid of its present advisers. This option, the document states, is only feasible if a new "initiative group" comes into being and forms a new heirachy in the union. It would acknowledge the leading role of the Communist Party in Polish society.

The second option under consideration is creating two union organizations — one could have a Christian democratic character, and the other would have a "leftist"; that is, Communist Party, foundation and would bear the name Workers' Solidarity. The calculation, made clear in the document, is that Workers' Solidarity would gradually dominate the Christian democratic version.

Finally, Solidarity could simply be dissolved, though the document concedes this would arouse opposition in Poland and the West.

A variant would be to dissolve both Solidarity and the official union and recreate a single official union with heavy ideological commitment to the party. This would only be possible when the "party forces have consolidated" says the document, meaning when the party has reestablished its considerably eroded influence in the factories.

The document does not weight the argument in favour of any of these options: rather they are intended as a framework for decision-making within the party.

The first two options are clearly favoured by those adhering to the line of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, and the third option — dissolution of Solidarity — is probably only supported by a minority of the politburo.

At present, Solidarity and the official unions are suspended but not banned and the authorities have made some attempts to incorporate some Solidarity activists — that is, those who are not interned or in the underground — in the discussion about the future shape of trade unions.

The document, entitled "Information for Lecturers: problems of the Reactivation of Trade Unions", was evidently leaked by a party lecturer to Solidarity underground activists.

Mitterrand confounds critics after first year

Paris, May 10.—President Mitterrand today celebrated the first anniversary of his election, bolstered by polls that give him high personal popularity and public support for France's first Socialist government in 50 years.

"None of the catastrophies announced by the Opposition have happened," said the presidential spokesman, M Pierre Beregovoy, who called the accomplishments of M Mitterrand's government "honourable" after one year.

"The nationalizations (on industry) and decentralization (of governmental power) are th two essential reforms. With them and the reform of workers' rights, change is starting to cruise along."

When 1,000 French citizens were polled last week, 56 per cent said they believed the Socialist Government would stay in power for its full term of office — seven years for the President and five for the National Assembly.

Thirty per cent said the Government would collapse before its mandate ended and 14 per cent had no opinion.

Another suvey showed that if elections were held now M Mitterrand would win a presidential run-off by a larger majority than his victory last year against the former President, M Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullist leader, M Jaccques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris.

M Mitterrand has learnt the art of compromise, especially in economic policy. Nationalization of 36 banks and five industrial groups was passed only after courts ordered higher compensation for the expropriated assets and a tax package worth £1,000m to pay for increased welfare spending was shelved.

M Mitterrand has loudly denounced the Soviet Union but also enraged the united States by selling arms to Nicaragua.

The Socialist Government suffered a major setback in March when regional elections gave the Opposition control of 58 of 95 provincial councils.

The centre-right Opposition immediately called the elections a defeat for the Socialist-Communist coalition, announcing that "the French are refusing a socialization of the country."

● Bonn: President and Mme Mitterrand will make an informal visit to West Germany on May 14 and 15 on the invitation of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, the West German Press Office announced today. — UPI.

E German charged with spying

Berlin, May 10. — An East German aged 42 was charged today with spying on militaty installations of the three Western allies in West Berlin, a justice department spokesman said.

Joerg Wilke, of East Berlin, was arrested last December with four Soviet citizens a diplomat and three military officers who were later deported to East Berlin after a joint investigation by American and West German authorities.

Reports that were unconfirmed but not denied at the time said the arrest came after an East block atempt to engage a United States sergeant as a spy. The sergeant told his superiors but was instructed to meet the Russians and Herr Wilke in order to lure them into a police trap, newspaper reports said.

The charge of spying on allied militaty installations in West Berlin technically carries the death sentence as the highest penalty for endangering allied security.

Herr Wilke's trial is not expected to begin until late June, the spokesman said. — AP.

Third time lucky for condors?

From Ivor Davis, Ventura, California, May 10

Conservationists were dealt another severe blow recently in their efforts to save the giant California condor from extinction.

For months, as part of a multi-million Save the Condor project sponsored by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society, ornithlogists have been watching two rare condors mate.

Eventually the couple produced an egg; but last March the scientists watched in horror when the egg was broken after a domestic squabble between the prospective parents.

Although romance bloomed again and a second egg was laid, a hungry raven has now played the villain of the piece. Watching through a powerful telescope quarter of a mile from the mountain nest, the scientists saw egg number two come to naught. As one of the condors tried to stave off the raven the egg was accidentally sent rolling out of the nest, across a rock and over a cliff.

It shattered and the raven ate the remains.

"This is very sad," said Mr Jesse Grantham, a member of the team trying to save the tiny flock of huge vultures from extinction. "We had high hopes this time — we thought they were going to make it".

Mr Grantham said that after early squabbles the condors had settled down quietly to the business of hatching the egg and the watching teams' hopes began to soar that the long wait would pay off.

But then the ravens showed up and so alarmed the biologists that they received permission from wildlife officials in Sacramento and Washington to shoot the aggressive ravens.

"Now we're hoping it will be third time lucky", Mr Grantham said.



Economic aim: A West German soldier demonstrates the G11, a German-made rifle being tested by Nato. It fires a new, cost-cutting 4.7mm bullet with no cartridge.

Yemenis hooked on chewing the qat

Sana, May 10—Qat, a mild drug widely usd by the people of North Yemen, plays a leading role in the country's economic and social life, but is almost completely ignored in national statistics.

For instance, the North Yemeni five-year plan runs to 255 pages, but qat rates only six lines.

As soon as the muezzin chants the noon prayer-time, qat becomes an important national preoccupation, and few meetings or conversations take place without it.

Offered as small bunches of leaves, sometimes in plastic bags, it is often sold by children, who pick it wild and display it in the same way that fresh fruit is sold beside country roads in Europe.

The French writer, Joseph Kessel, described qat as "the miraculous Yemeni plant which gives energy, joy, relaxation and a slight intoxication."

In fact, it contains a weak alkaloid which has the same effect as an amphetamine, a synthetic stimulant.

Qat is chewed at home or in public *salons* furnished only with a few mattresses.

To get the most out ot the drug, habitues chew the leaves until they form a spongy ball in one cheek. These balls are often huge, and some addicts end up with outsize cheeks. Chewing qat does not bar smoking or drinking water at the same time.

Women chew the leaves almost as much as men, but never in public and only with other women.

Children start from the ages of 12 and 13, even though their parents try to stop them doing so, just as a Westerner will try to stop his offspring smoking or drinking too soon. A Yemeni air hostess explained: "It helps pass the time and it makes you forget your tiredness."

Like many drugs, qat empties the pockets of its addicts. A bunch of leaves of good quality — there are different "vintages" — sells for 10 ryals (about £1.20p). As 10 bunches can be chewed in a day, it is estimated that a habitue can easily spend 100 ryals (£12) daily on the habit.

In this remote, mountainous land the annual average per capita income is only £120, making it one of the world's 31 poorest countries.

North Yemeni economists responsible for the five-year plan admit that the growing of qat over a wide area of arable land has caused a drop in food production, as the land might otherwise have been used for other crops, helping to increase exports and cut down on imports.

The Government insists that it is doing its best to limit the growing and consumption of the plant and that no credit or aid is given to farmers to grow it.

In 1972, the Government ordered the destruction of all qat plants grown on land owned by Muslim organizations.

Defenders of the drug point out that less food is consumed by those who use it. Although it is better to eat food before chewing qat — its acid content can upset an empty stomach — there is no doubt that it does cut down a person's appetite.

Its only apparent negative health effects are mild symptoms of insomnia, constipation and sexual apathy. — AFP.

Post-election El Salvador

Suchitoto, a town with a great future behind it

From Paul Ellman, Suchitoto, El Salvador, May 10

The crack of a G3 assault rifle brought the mayor to his feet. He glared angrily from his office window at the sheepish-looking young soldier outside who had just accidentally discharged his weapon.

"We're always complaining to their commander about the way they fiddle with their safety catches," the mayor said. But the children playing in the street carried on as if nothing had happened.

Gun-fire is nothing unusual in Suchitoto, a dying town of abandoned homes and businesses where El Salvador's political future is still expressed more in terms of hope and faith than with the almost complacent conviction that the situation is improving — the feeling which has gained ground lately in the capital, San Salvador, only 20 miles to the south.

The town has become a symbol to both sides in a war which has claimed more than 33,000 lives during the past two-and-a-half years. It entered into the mythology of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Movement during the guerrillas' abortive "final offensive" in January last year, when they claimed to have held it for seven days. The Salvadorean government forces have persistently denied that they ever lost the town and have maintained a hold on it, albeit tenuous at times, since the offensive.

During the contest for control most of the town's inhabitants fled. Only 6,000 of the 20,000 people who once lived here have remained, with the bulk finding refuge in festering camps on the outskirts of the capital.

Although the Government has committed troops to a string of positions along the only highway into and out of Suchitoto, the road was cut early today by guerrillas who attacked four miles from the town.

"Watch out, there's shooting up ahead," warned a soldier manning a roadblock. A helicopter gunship called up from San Salvador sprayed the guerrillas with machine-gun fire near the roadside.

Two correspondents, relying upon a white handkerchief attached to a car radio aerial to signal their neutrality, were somewhat perturbed when three heavily-armed government soldiers stopped them and ordered them to take them to Suchitoto. A fourth soldier, disgruntled that there was not enough space for him, fired a rund at the departing car.

The town had a desolate air. In the main square, unemployed fieldworkers who fled from surrounding hamlet to escape last year's fighting squatted in abandoned shops. Their children played naked among pigs that roamed the square.

The voice of a soldier singing as he strummed on a guitar echoed through the emptiness of what had once been a department store, the Almacen Santa Emilia, but which now served as a billet. Only the rich silver plate and the finely carved wood fittings of the altar in the church of Santa Lucia vouchsafed that this had once been a prosperous community.

"We used to grow sugar cane, maize, beans and rice around here; Suchitoto was famous for its cigar-makers and for religious figures made out of sugar", said the mayor, Señor Alfredo Padilla. "Now, because all the businesses which used to pay taxes to the municipality have gone, we can't pay the employees".

Señor José Carlos Fernandez, the town clerk, remembered when Suchitoto used to fill at weekends with visitors drawn by the fishing and boating available on nearby Lake Suchitalan. "There were three bars and three restaurants. You could drive to San Salvador at any time of the night without any problem," he recalled.

The mayor's office was decorated with portraits of early predecessors and a photograph of the late President Kennedy. There was also an oil painting of the engineer who brought piped water to Suchitoto: an irony, because the town has been without water since March 26, when guerrillas blew up a pipeline which ran from a mountain six miles away.

It was not the first time they had done this. "The longest we've had water over the past two years is two or three weeks", said Señor Padilla. Because workers sent out to repair the pipeline were shot dead by guerrillas, the town now relies upon five road tankers to bring water every two days — only a quarter of Suchitoto's needs, according to officials.

The shortage of water is felt particularly keenly at local schools where children have to run home from classes whenever nature's calls have to be answered.

Not that the local school system resembles what it was like before the town was struck by civil war. Only four schools are functioning in a district which once boasted 45 in all and there are now less than 50 teachers where once there were 185.

Señor Alfredo Alas, the director of the Suchitoto school district, reported that the military situation had deteriorated in the area during the past two weeks following a lull in guerrilla activity after the March 28 elections. "In the daytime it is quiet, but there is shooting every night", he said.

● The independent peer Lord Chitnis has described the recent elections in El Salvador as "so fundamentally flawed as to be invalid", a contraction of the British Government observers' favourable report (the Press Association reports).

Lord Chitnis visited the country at the same time as the two observers, Professor Derek Bowett, of Cambridge University, and Sir John Galsworthy, former British Ambassador to Mexico.

ETA plans to exploit World Cup

From Harry Debelius Madrid, May 10

Suspected Basque terrorists captured at a police read block near Madrid over the weekend were planning to carry out activities which would make the World Cup football competition a sounding board for their political message, according to informed sources here.

After the arrests in Madrid last week of four people believed to have had contacts with ETA, the separatist organization, police detained two wanted ETA men and a common criminal, as the three were approaching Madrid by car from Barcelona.

The mission of the ETA men was, according to reports, to lay the groundwork for a series of extremist actions to take place in the last few days before the opening match of the first round of the World Cup scheduled to take place in Barcelona on June 13.

Police named the principal suspects as Señor Urreta Vizcaya Olaizola and Señor José Luis Folguera Alvarez of the political-military wing of ETA, and said two Belgian-made Browning pistols were found in their car.

The two men were wanted for questioning in connexion with the kidnapping of a businessman, the attempted kidnapping of two other people, a mortar attack on the Civil Governor's office in Pamplona and the destruction of a police armoured car.

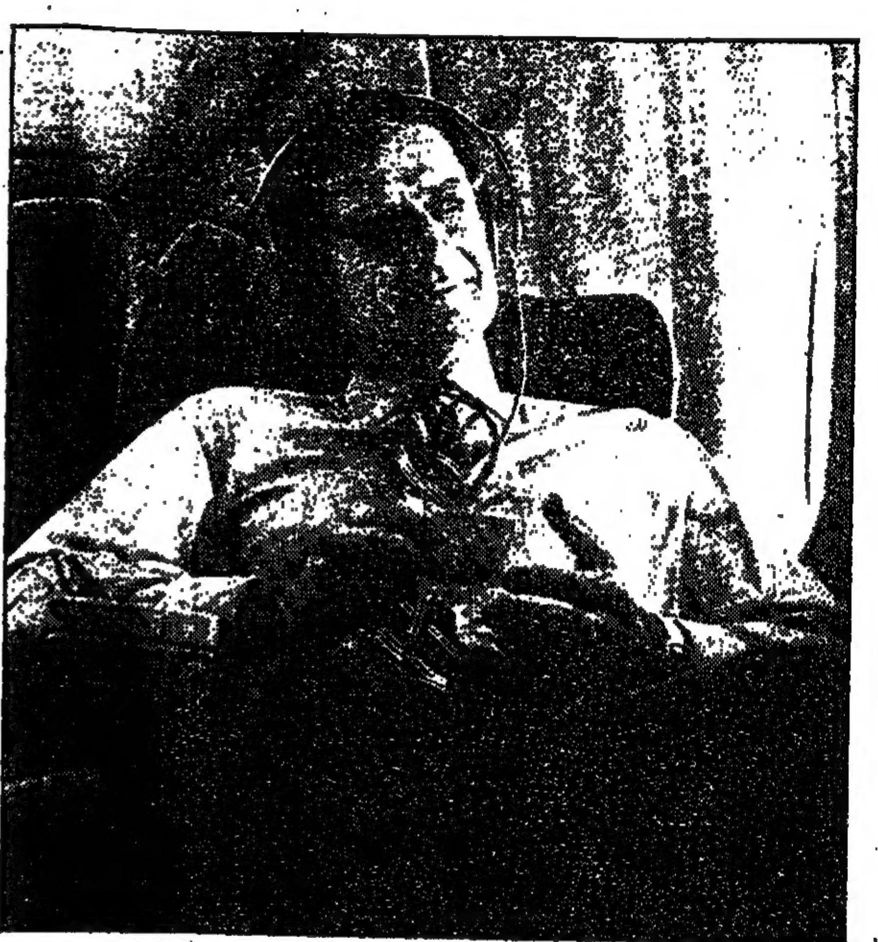
In Bilbao, engineers and technicians assigend to the still unfinished Lemoniz nuclear power plant met today to decide whether they would go back to work.

In the southern Spanish city of Almeria, Señor Ignacio Bayon, the Minister of Industry and Energy, said today: "It is most important to state the need for construction work to continue at this plant ... because you can't give in to terrorist blackmail."

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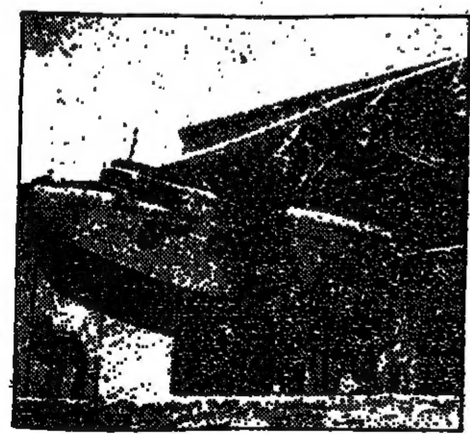
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Male fashion: by Suzy Menkes

Making light of the faintly formal

Smart casual wear sounds like a contradiction in fashion terms. But the renaissance of lightweight tailoring — especially for summer jackets — is a strong trend in menswear.

Sports clothes now dominate so completely out-of-work wardrobes that I had begun to think that menswear was going to come down to Suits versus The Rest. Blouson jackets, sweatshirts and jeans are still the favourites on the men's clothing rails. I was interested to see that when the children's TV programme *Blue Peter* invited fashionable suggestions for its presenter, Peter Duncan, 95 per cent of the drawings sent in were for variations on jeans and trainers. An entire generation is growing up which has never seen dad in a sports jacket.

The newest jackets around are the exact equivalent of the one-time British male's classic leisure wear, but they are made up in lightweight fabrics which gives them an altogether different style and dash.

Significantly, the directional Paul Smith of Covent Garden has made no casual jackets this season. All his new designs are tailored, including a good-looking Prince of Wales check jacket (£129) and a splendid ginger cotton suit with front-pleated trousers (£149).

Lightweight suits, like those half-gentrified city areas, are always supposed to be up-and-coming. It is surely only our climate that prevents the careful male shopper from investing in an outfit that is a standard in countries with a serious summer. Jaeger say that lightweight suits are hard to sell in our summer season. Since all suits have been pared down and are far lighter in weight than even ten years ago, a fine serge suit can get a man through all but a heatwave.

A jacket is a different matter, partly because it costs half the price of a suit (say £48 to £95) and because it is so obviously versatile. It can go now with fine flannels, with leather trousers, with jeans. It can be worn with toning twill trousers to stand in as a business suit, or with colourful sailcloth on holiday.

Harvey Nichols specifically aim to make this mix by picking clothes (from different designers) in toning colours. Hornes are also emphasizing tailored and stylish clothes under the banner of "Positive Dressing", a neat way to counteract the sloppy image still in evidence in the streets.

We have the Italians — and especially the unbeatable trio of Armani, Versace and Basile — to thank for the new sharp edge to lightweight tailoring. The styling of their own accessories is also a pointer for general menswear. On the whole, the more formal the outfit, the more casual the accessories: a crew-necked crunchy cotton sweater under a sharp cream suit; a formal dark shirt and tie under a snazzy striped blazer; a rope belt with a silk suit; plain leather with textured seersucker.

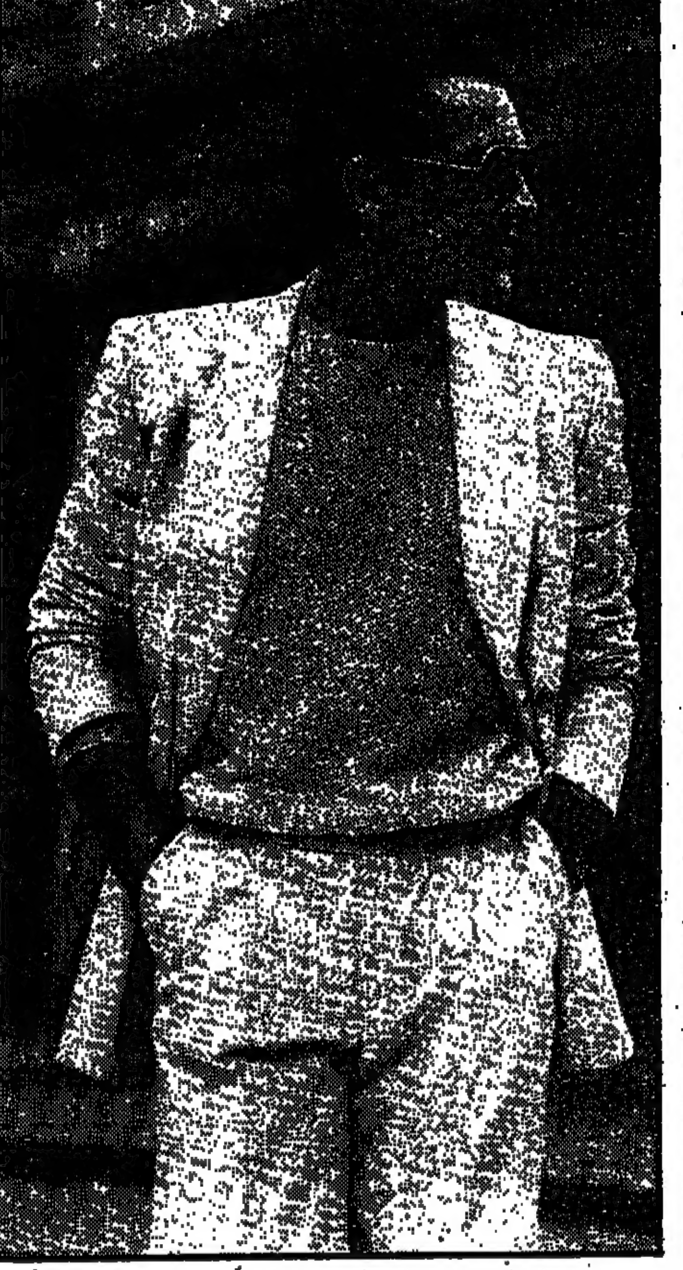
An explosion of pastel colour has put men in the pink — with lemon yellow a runner up. These unexpected colours are used for the most classic V-neck sweaters or for the fresh cotton knits, like Alan Paine's range at Simpson. Again, it is *how* the colours are put together that is crucial: baby pink goes with sober grey, sharp lemon with dark navy, and the more extrovert the colour palette the quieter is the design of the sweater itself.

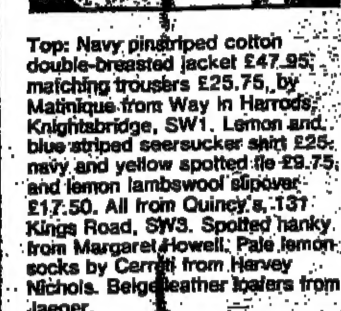
Since men's socks amd ties are supposed to be a fashion pointer, I should report that the latter are sober, and the former more fancy than we have ever seen. Paul Smith has a splendid range of Neapolitan ice cream striped cotton lisle socks.

Lightweight tailoring is a grown-up look, although young men have been quickest to catch on to the trend. Ironically, middle aged spreads are still being zipped into leather blousons and even (in some ossified circles) poppered into denim. Since the kindest cut of all is the one that comes from good tailoring, the jacket revival should be widely welcomed.







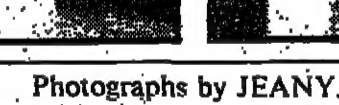


Top: Navy pinstriped cotton double-breasted jacket £47.95, matching trousers £25.75, by Matinique from Way In Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Lemon and blue striped seersucker shirt £25; navy and yellow spotted tie £9.75; and lemon lambswool slipover £17.50. All from Quincy's, 131 Kings Road, SW3. Spotted hanky from Margaret Howell. Pale lemon socks by Cerruti from Harvey Nichols. Beige leather loafers from Jaeger.

Above: Blue/white pinfeather-lined blazer £79.50, cream fine wool trousers £27.[illegible], and navy/white tab-collared shirt £19.95. All from Quincy's, 131 King's Road, SW3. Belt by Mulberry.

Left: Blue and rust deckchair striped lined cotton blazer £45.50, khaki cotton shirt £17.50 and blue cotton tie £4.[illegible]. All from Ice Clothiers, 14 St Christopher's Place, W1. Beige linen pleated-front trousers £59 from Margaret Howell, 32 St Christopher's Place, W1. Glasses by Ray-Ban.

Far left: Khaki cotton lined double-breasted jacket and matching trousers £99.50, ochre cotton/linen crewneck sweater £23.95. Both from Woodhouse, 99 Oxford Street, W1; 411 Oxford Street, W1; 141 Kensington High Street, W8; 33 Brompton Road, SW3. Glasses by Ray-Ban.



Photographs by JEANY.

Snippets

There is rather a charming story behind that koala bear sweater which must surely rank as the Princess of Wales's most appealing pregnancy outfit. She actually borrowed it from her husband's wardrobe. Her own version is a kangaroo, and the pair of jumpers were a wedding gift from Kim Wran, daughter of the Premier of New South Wales.

The all-Australian sweaters were the work of Jenny Kee, whose Flamingo Park shop in Sydney is a mecca for fashion conscious (and patriotic) young clients.

Jenny Kee started her fashion career when she lived in London in the 1960s and sold her designs in the Chelsea Antique Market.



"Now my whole idea is to create Australian fashion," she said when I spoke to her in Sydney last week. "It's hard to think of something more typical than pure new wool knitted up from Australian sheep."

■ More creative and unusual knitting (but no koala bears) will be seen on Thursday, when Patricia Roberts opens her new wool shop at 31 James Street, Covent Garden.

Her poetically photographed pattern books inspired those of us who never quite get round to knitting her intricate fair isles. Knitters will find the Covent Garden shop stacked with her wide colour range of wools, shown against white tiles rather than the inevitable homespun and wicker baskets.

House of Lords — Law Report May 11 1982 — Court of Appeal

Probation day centre order invalid

Cullen v Rogers

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook.

[Speeches delivered May 6]

A crown court placing an offender on probation with consent under section 2(3) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 had no power to require the offender to attend a day centre unless the statutory conditions in section 4 applicable to attendance at "a day training centre" as defined were satisfied.

The House of Lords unanimously so decided when dismissing a prosecutor's appeal against a majority decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Mr Justice Thompson and Mr Justice Cantley, Lord Justice Waller dissenting) (*The Times* October 10, 1981), who had set aside a decision of the North Tyneside justices that Deborah Rogers was in breach of a condition imposed at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court.

Section 2(3) provides: "Subject to the provisions of . . . sections . . . 4 . . . a probation order may . . . require the offender to comply . . . with such requirements as the court . . . considers necessary for securing the good conduct of the offender or for preventing a repetition by him of the same offence or the commission of other offences".

Section 4 provides: "(1) Where a court makes a probation order . . . it may subject to the provisions of this section include . . . a requirement that [the offender] shall . . . attend at a day training centre specified in the order.

"(2) A court shall not include such a requirement . . . unless — (a) it has been notified by the secretary of state that a day training centre exists for persons of the offender's class or description who reside in the petty sessions area in which he resides or will reside; and (b) it is satisfied that arrangements can be made for his attendance at that centre . . .

"(3) A requirement included in a probation order by virtue of this section shall operate to require the probationer — (a) in accordance with instructions given by the probation officer responsible for his supervision, to attend . . . at the centre specified in the order; (b) while attending there to comply with instructions given by, or under the authority of, the person in charge of the centre."

Section 57(1) defines a day training centre as meaning "premises at which persons may be required to attend by a probation order containing a requirement under section 4".

Mr Robin Stewart, QC and Mr M. J. Hodson for the prosecutor; Mr James Chadwin, QC and Mr M. L. Cartlidge for the respondent.

LORD BRIDGE, with whose opinion all their Lordships agreed, said that a probation order imposed on the respondent for two years had additional requirements that she was to attend the Northumbria Probation and After Care Day Centre in North Shields as instructed by the probation officer, and during such attendance was to undertake and participate in such activities as the probation officer directed.

She failed to comply and proceedings for breach were instituted against her. The crown court remitted the case to the magistrates' court, which rejected her challenge to the attendance requirements. Her appeal to the Divisional Court succeeded.

The certified question of general public importance involved in the decision was: "In what way is the power contained in section 2(3) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 limited by section 4, if at all?"

The Act was a consolidating Act. In its construction the starting point had to be to construe the Act as it stood. Section 4 incorporated (when read with section 48) important provisions which must have been intended to regulate the character of requirements to attend at day training centres generally. The attendance that could be required was limited to 60 days.

The nature of the training, the hours of attendance and the reckoning of the days of attendance were to be the subject of rules made by the secretary of state under section 48, and the person in charge of the centre, with whose instructions the probationer attending the centre would be bound to comply, was to be a person to whose appointment the secretary of state had consented pursuant to rules made under section 48.

Section 4(2) was prohibitory: "A court shall not include such a requirement (ie to attend at a day training centre) unless the existence of the centre had been notified by the secretary of state".

On its true construction, his Lordship had no doubt, section 4 was intended to be comprehensive and to permit a requirement to attend at a day training centre only if the statutory conditions applicable to attendance at a "day training centre", as defined, were satisfied.

That conclusion would be sufficient to dispose of the appeal, but since the decision might expose the necessity for amending legislatiion, it might be appropriate to add some general observations.

The prohibition against making a probation order unless the probationer "expresses his willingness to comply with its requirements" could not be considered to give jurisdiction to include requirements in a probation order which were not otherwise authorized by the terms of the statute.

Section 2(3), which authorized the imposition of such requirements as the court considered necessary was very wide, but the power to impose requirements under it had to be subject to some limitation in at least two respects:

(1) a requirement must not introduce such a custodial or other element as would amount in substance to the imposition of a sentence; (2) any discretion conferred on the probation officer pursuant to the terms of the order to regulate a probationer's activities, had itself to be confined within well-defined limits.

It was rightly conceded by counsel for the prosecutor that a court could not, under the guise of a requirement imposed pursuant to section 2(3), require a probationer to perform such unpaid work as would appropriately be the subject of a community service order under section 14 of the Act.

No requirement to reside in any sort of institution could properly be imposed under section 2(3). Similarly, a requirement to attend for a given number of hours on a given number of days at an institutional establishment and there to comply with instructions of a wholly unspecified character given by the probation officer would go far beyond the range of such requirements as could properly be imposed under section 2(3).

There never was any power to require a probationer attend at a day training centre or any similar institution, however called, until Parliament expressly conferred that power, subject to appropriate regulation and restriction, first by section 20 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 and now by section 4 of the 1973 Act.

The certified question was so narrowly framed that a direct answer to it would be misleading.

Solicitors: Radcliffes & Co for R. & R. F. Kidd & Spoor, Whitley Bay; Gregor, Rowcliffe & Co for Hadaway & Hadaway, North Shields.

Auction sale exclusion unfair under Act

Southwestern General Property Co Ltd v Marton

Before Mr Justice Croom-Johnson

[Judgment delivered May 6]

The general conditions of sale excluding liability for misrepresentation in an auction catalogue did not satisfy the test of reasonableness laid down in section 11 of the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 and were avoided by section 8 of the Act. His Lordship gave judgment in the Queen's Bench Division for the defendant, a purchaser of property, in an action brought by the plaintiffs, the vendors of the property which was sold by auction. The defendant rescinded the contract on the ground of innocent misrepresentation and the plaintiffs claimed damages.

Mr Thayne Forbes for the plaintiffs; Mr Peter Langan for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE CROOM-JOHNSON said that the property sold was described in the particulars of sale as building land and it was stated that planning permission had been refused in 1972 because the proposed house was out of character

Those words represented that the land *could* be used for building if the house was in character with the existing development. His Lordship found that the representation was false and that the defendant had relied on it.

The conditions of sale in the auction catalogue were sufficient to exclude liability for representations unless the conditions were avoided by section 8 of the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977. *The test for the reasonableness* of a condition was set out in section 11 of the Act. The words of section 11 were very wide.

In circumstances where the defendant, who was a householder, had attended the auction at short notice and with no time to make full inquiries, the plaintiffs had not satisfied his Lordship that the terms were reasonably included in the contract. They would exclude liability for failure to tell *more* than part of the facts which were material to the whole contract of sale.

The plaintiffs were unable to rely on the conditions in the auctioneer's catalogue and there must be judgment for the defendant.

Solicitors: Crook & Bastian, Shepherd's Bush; Turner & Debenhams, Boreham Wood.

Ship purchaser to show damages not adequate

C. N. Marine Inc v Stena Line A/B

Before Mr Justice Parker

[Judgment delivered May 5]

Although a ship was "specific goods" within the meaning of section 52 of the Sale of Goods Act 1893 and a contract for the sale of a ship was a contract which could be the subject of an order of specific performance in England, there was no prima facie right to specific performance of such a contract and it was for the purchaser to show that damages was not an adequate remedy Mr Justice Parker held in the Queen's Bench Division.

Under an agreement made in 1976 shipowners agreed to hire a passenger ship to Canadian charterers for a 108-day period in the summer months each year for five years. There were two sister ships on full-time use on the same service.

The agreement enabled the Canadians to exercise an option to charter the vessel for the 108-day period in subsequent years and an option to purchase the vessel for a fixed price. The option to charter the vessel for the 1982 season was duly exercised.

The owners then chartered the vessel to Belgian charterers for the cross-Channel service during 1982. That charter was made bona fide by the Belgians in ignorance of the Canadian charter.

The Canadians charterers exercised the option to purchase the vessel, and sued for specific performance of that contract to purchase.

Mr L. H. Hoffman, QC and Mr M. N. Howard for the Canadian charterers; Mr David Steel, QC and Miss Hilary Heilbron for the shipowners; Mr J. V. Z. Steyn, QC and Mr Bruce Reynolds for the Belgian charterers.

MR JUSTICE PARKER, giving a reserved judgment, held that on the facts, and apart from the rights of the Belgian charterers, the Canadian charterers would be entitled to specific performance as against the owners. The existence of the two sister ships was a factor in deciding that the vessel was of specific value to the Canadian charterers.

However, the purchase would be subject to the charterparty of the Belgian charterers, even during the current 108-day period, particularly since the agreement with the Canadian charterers contemplated outside charters.

Solicitors: Hill Dickinson & Co; Norton Rose Botterell & Roche; Ince & Co.

Subsidy and grant in buying house

Wood v South Western Co-operative Housing Society Ltd

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice French

[Judgment delivered May 4]

Basic residual subsidy received by a housing association under the Housing Finance Act 1972 was a grant within the meaning of section 2(2) (*c*) of the Housing Act 1980 and the association could not claim to be within the exception to the right of a secure tenant to buy his home under the 1980 Act.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the South Western Co-operative Housing Association from a decision of Judge Best, sitting in Bridgwater County Court who had ordered that Mr William Wood of 30 Dunkery Road, Bridgwater, Somerset, was entitled to buy the freehold of his home.

Mr Peter Millett, Q.C. and Mr Dirik Jackson for the housing association; Mr Wood in person.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the housing association maintained that it was within the exception to the right to buy as provided by section 2 (2) (c) of the Housing Act 1980.

It was accepted that Mr Wood was a secure tenant. The association admitted that it had received basic residual subsidy under section 72 of the Housing Finance Act 1972 but Mr Millett had contended that the words in the section "has at no time received a grant under any enactment mentioned in paragraph 2 of schedule 2 to" the Act of 1974 should not be construed as relating to "basic residual subsidy".

His Lordship said that that construction would have meant adding words to the statute. "Basic residual subsidy" was a phrase used by the draftsman to cover a number of different forms of subsidies.

On looking at the housing statutes it seemed that up to 1974 the word "grant" applied to payments by local authorities and "subsidy" or "contribution" applied to the moneys given by central government to housing associations and from 1974 the word "grant" was used to cover all payments from public sources.

The moneys whether they were called "subsidies", "contributions" or "grants" were all public moneys. It was illogical to say that prior to 1974 that a subsidy was not a grant.

The concept of the right to buy granted to a secure tenant under the Housing Act of 1980 was that he had that right if the house whether owned by council or housing association had received a grant from public funds.

The association conceded that it had received basic residual subsidy under section 72 of the Housing Finance Act 1972 which was an enactment mentioned in paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the Housing Act 1974 and could not therefore claim to be an exception. The appeal was dismissed.

Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice French agreed.

Solicitors: Scholfield, Roberts & Hill, Bridgwater.

Establishing planning appeal facts

P.A.D. Entertainment Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Moorchat Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

When appealing against an enforcement notice under section 88(1) (a) and (b) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, it was necessary to establish the facts relevant to the planning history and use of the premises, and an appellant was therefore required to provide a statement of facts, in accordance with section 88(2) of the Act, Mr Justice Stephen Brown held, dismissing two appeals heard together in the Queen's Bench Division on May 7.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the secretary of state had dismissed appeals against enforcement notices alleging unauthorized uses of premises. The appellants appealed on the ground that it was not necessary to provide facts as only matters of law were raised. His Lordship rejected that contention and since the appellants had not provided a statement of facts, their appeals would be dismissed.

Galleries

The painter as performer

Picasso and the Theatre

Burstow Gallery, Brighton College

The Eye of the Storm

Brighton Polytechnic

George Heming Mason

Stoke-on-Trent City Museum and Art Gallery

After last year's centenary overkill of exhibitions, you might think there would be precious little left to be said about Picasso. But, as usual, the old devil has the last laugh. His activities were so many and varied, his career was so long, that there is always something else to be picked out and illuminated. It was a real inspiration this year for the Brighton Festival to take as one of its themes the relations of Picasso with the theatre. His continuing involvement in theatre, not only painting theatrical subjects very frequently but also, more practically, working as a theatre designer and a dramatist, has not had much attention paid to it recently. But Brighton is now reminding us with rehearsed readings of two of his dramatic writings, *Desire Caught by the Tail* and *The Four Little Girls*, a new ballet for the Ballet Rambert based on Picasso images (reviewed by John Percival last week), concerts of musical works for which Picasso designed settings, and an ambitious show, Picasso and the Theatre, at the Burstow Gallery of Brighton College until May 30.

In a sense this is primarily a teaching exhibition, stronger on documentation than on original works of art. But the theatre designer's work is always filtered through the interpretations of others, whether of the scene painters who paint his sets and backdrops and of the costumiers who make his clothes, or, more subtly, of the performers who wear the clothes and the directors or choreographers in charge of what goes on in the sets. So recent realizations of classic Picasso designs for new productions — such as the London Festival Ballet's 1973 *Tricorne* or the same company's 1975 version of *Parade* — are not necessarily inferior (except in some indefinable mystique) to the original 1924 front curtain of *Le Train Bleu*. This though painted under Picasso's direct supervision, is by now getting to look decidedly rubbed and faded, and therefore possibly misleading as to the effect intended by Picasso when it was all spanking new and immediate.

All these, along with the "dancing machines" reconstructed for the Fenice's 1980 version of *Mercure*, are on show in the Great Hall of Brighton College, to which the Burstow Gallery can be arranged as a vestibule. The effect of seeing the costumes after seeing the designs is highly dramatic — especially with the *Tricorne* costumes displayed as imaginatively as they have been by Pauline Whitehouse, mounted on boards in the poses of the designs. And of course the sheer scale of the *Train Bleu* curtain is overwhelming. But it all has much more meaning when we have come to it through the careful and meticulously documented introduction offered by the rest of the exhibition.

Here we have some original designs (many of them fished out of the seemingly infinite bottom drawer of the prospective Musée Picasso in Paris), including real rarities such as the original watercolour sketch for the front curtain of *Parade*, which throws unexpected light on the evolution of this famous design. But the photographs and texts, covering the complete range of Picasso's stage designs would be hard to fault, while the later documents connected with his theatrical writings and Picasso himself as a performer remind us usefully how much of his art began as performance — as well as how far beyond performance he finally took it.

The other major exhibition in the Brighton Festival is The Eye of the Storm, in the gallery of Brighton Polytechnic until May 27. It is drawn from another seemingly limitless bottom drawer, that of the Imperial War Museum, and concerns itself with artists' reactions to the First World War. The first impression is one of almost total unfamiliarity: in the War Museum's collection of material by official war artists there is so much that most of it can rarely be shown except briefly, in special exhibitions such as this and those regularly staged by the museum itself. The second impression is one of amazed admiration at the extraordinary variety of response and the extraordinary intensity — and that all this could come out of something one would suppose to be so constraining as a government-sponsored scheme for recording a war.

One need only lend half an ear to the fusses currently being aired about how the Falklands crisis should be recorded by the media, and whether the Argentines should be represented as human beings, suffering equally from their human losses, to see the kinds of problem which must have beset these war artists in the era of the white feather and stoning dachshunds on the streets.

As you might expect, the major artists concerned, such as Paul Nash, Spencer and Wyndham Lewis, emerge as, well, major. What is not so much to be expected is the fine showing made by then pillars of the Establishment like Orpen and Tonks, and by now virtually forgotten artists like W. Bernard Adeney, Harold Williamson and Charles Pears. Clearly almost no one could remain with his conciousness unraised by the unbelievable, grinding horror of trench warfare, the mud and the blood. Williamson's *Stretcher Bearers* of 1918, with its body face-downwards in a flooded shellhole, stoically unregarded by the passing medics, conveys the horror by almost ignoring it. Orpen's *Dead Germans in a Trench* (1917) looks horror in the face, and is so far removed from Orpen's slick social portraits that one can well believe him marked for life by his war experiences. And, in other cases, one can clearly see such charming, distinctive, but minor artists as John Nash and William Roberts reaching, in these special circumstances, an intensity of feeling (and tightness of pictorial organization) which they were never to achieve again.

Other artists were able to stand farther back without loss of this special intensity. Meninsky's *The Arrival* (of troops at Victoria Station) has a classical poise which places war *sub specie aeternitatis*. Rothenstein's *Hup, Belgium*, like Orpen's *The Butte de Warlencourt*, finds lasting beauty in the midst of devastation. Only very occasionally is the exhilaration of battle shown — as in Sydney Carline's *The Destruction of an Austrian Machine in the Gorge of the Brenta Valley*, where we are conscious mostly of the beauty and romance of flight. As a rule the view is bleak indeed: as so often in human history, the artist was a truer indication of the real nature of things than the politician, the pundit and even the philosopher. There is little so powerful or convincing as the artist's "I have felt".

One could hardly be farther from the horrors of war than in the Arcadian dreamland of George Heming Mason, whose faded reputation is revived at Stoke-on-Trent City Museum and Art Gallery (until June 12). And yet Mason saw more of the horrors of war directly than any other Victorian British artist I can think of: during his bohemian youth he was a medical orderly with Garibaldi's army, in which his brother was enlisted, and was close to battles notorious for their bloodiness while tending their agonizing human consequences. The dreamy tranquillity of his later dusk scenes was, one suspects, a hard-won escape.

Though Mason seems at first glance just a minor local figure, interesting or less interesting according to taste, oddly enough he was in background development one of the most cosmopolitan of all British contemporaries: while in Rome in 1852-53 he got to know not only Leighton, who was to be a lifelong friend, but also Giovanni Costa, later to be a leading figure of the Macchiaioli, or early Italian Impressionists, and Arnold Bocklin, the Swiss Symbolist. Something of both Costa's technique of sketching from nature and Bocklin's haunted atmospherics seems to have gone into Mason's later works, painted when, after an unproductive interval following his marriage, Leighton persuaded him to take up serious painting again.

It is these romantic, melancholy, rather other-worldly pieces, such as the Tate's *Harvest Moon*, *Girls Dancing* and *The Evening Hymn* (which vanished in the 1950s), upon which Mason's reputation rested, while he had one. Towards the end of his not over-long or over-productive life (he died in 1872, at the age of 54), he was quite famous, but his fame did not long survive the new century — partly because there was not so much of his work on view to keep it alive, and partly because he did not really fit conveniently into the context of Victorian art.

For modern spectators, his works distinctiveness and unEnglishness are the most interesting things about it. Some photographs he had taken of costumed models for *The Harvest Moon* show how firmly he imposed his own vision on the awkward facts of nature, how subtly his paintings are unified by their pervasively elegaic quality, and how little they have to do with life as it was ever lived in the real English countryside. He is never going to look like a very important painter, but he is certainly a lot more remarkable, both in what he was and what he stood for, than many others who have been revived with much more of a flourish.

John Russell Taylor



Overwhelming scale: Picasso's front curtain for "Le Train Bleu"

Television

Matters in mind

Human Brain (BBC 2) wanted to have it both ways, by combining mystery and scientific realism, the unexplained with the too readily explicable. As the credits rolled, we saw something that looked like a rumpled piece of old velvet, bathed in blue and green light: this was the Gothick brain, eerie, labyrinthine, with perhaps a monster at its centre. And then, in one of the most horrific sights of the week, we saw a surgeon delving into someone's head. The cranial juices swirled like water in a pit. The blood and the brains resembled some surrealistic version of strawberries and cream.

These disparate images neatly summarized the basic question which the programme posed: is the brain a mysterious entity over-ruled by a shadowy "mind" which represents "the self", or is it a complicated bundle of nerves and tissues which in its workings *is* the mind and the self? It is an old argument which has moved to a new context: the transcedentalists line up on one side, the behaviourists on the other.

The human focus of last night's investigation was Vicki, an American woman who because of severe epilepsy had had the hemispheres of her brain surgically divided. As a result, her right and left hands act with a certain degree of independence from each other, picking separate dresses out of the wardrobe at the same time; the developed left hemisphere of the brain will try to explain to itself what the relatively undeveloped right hemisphere is trying to do.

By describing things in this way I have, of course, already fallen into a trap of which the programme itself was a victim. By treating the brain as the subject of an active verb, I am lending it a separate identity which it may not in fact have. Throughout the programme, active verbs and personalized metaphors were used to explain the brain's behaviour: a "dominant" hemisphere "takes over" from a "subservient" one, and so on. Such language suggests that the brain is independent and self-willed, thus prejudging the question which the programme wanted to pose.

To put it simply, has Vicki two brains and therefore two minds — or is there a single mind which yokes the heterogenous brains together and unites them in a single self?

By turning the brain into a character out of Poe or at least Wells, and by giving it more irreconcilable conflicts than a tragic hero, it was natural that *Human Brain* should by the end have implicity adopted a materialistic stance and asserted that the brain *is* the mind. But it offered very little evidence to support its theory. As always with programmes of this kind, what was really demonstrated was the inability of scientists to "know" anything at all with certainty. *Human Brain* left my little brain bewildered. It raised questions which it could not answer, and offered explanations which it could not substantiate.

Peter Ackroyd

Interview: Richard Griffiths

Momentum of the month



Suresh Karadia

Richard Griffiths exudes that aura of instantly recognizable success which can only be bestowed by television. The circle of fame has been woven thrice around all 18 stone of him by *Bird of Prey*, the four-part BBC 1 thriller about computerized crime which ends on Thursday. Griffiths plays Henry Jay, an amiable civil servant in a dead-end job who happens to amble into a fiendishly complex plot, the main elements of which are that somebody keeps trying to kill him and everybody else lies to him. Combining, as it does, fascinating electronic hardware, taut plotting and some excellent location filming, it has found a precise niche in the audience's consciousness.

"Cheers, a great performance!" called a bunch of businessmen at a neighbouring table when I had lunch with him. Another shyly collected his autograph — "for the boys." Griffiths takes it all with amused amazement. *Bird of Prey* is just one project among several which are surfacing at the moment, but it is one that has worked. In *Whoops Apocalypse*, the London Weekend comedy show he now realizes is a "bit iffy", he played Brezhnev; in Lindsay Anderson's new film *Britannia Hospital* he plays a rabidly jolly disc jockey; in Richard Attenborough's *Ghandi* he plays a journalist; and in Forman's *Ragtime* he was a lawyer. He is back on television next month in the Tyne Tees play *The First World Cup*.

"But unfortunately I'm now out of work. I'm the one that put the unemployment figures back over three million." He stares thoughtfully down at his vast expanse of waistcoat.

Griffiths's accent still bears a few traces of his north-eastern origins. His parents were both deaf and dumb so it was in sign language that he learnt his father's view of acting as being "no career for a man". That was after he had worked at becoming an artist and ended up working for Littlewoods. It was there that his potential was spotted — should he wish to acquire a few O levels he might prove to be management material.

In fact it was the interviews at fine art colleges which put him off fine art and anyway "painters only make it after they're dead". So he went to drama school in Manchester and finally started earning a living in 1969 at the Harrogate Opera House. It was only £7 a week but it started five years of work in rep until he joined the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1974.

"Work took on more significance when I arrived at the RSC but it didn't last long. I was paid off in March 1975. Then came my longest period of unemployment — six months until I got a television, in the first episode of *When the Boat Comes In*."

But he was back at the RSC in 1976, and he stayed until August 1980 when, having been a member of the cast of the company's *Once in a Lifetime*, he found himself in a West End transferred production and unable to be rehired at the start of the RSC's new season.

As it happens he had begun to resent the typecasting anyway. Always the comic character, useful heavy or a Shakespearean lord, he particularly smarted at having always to speak prose — one verse part, the King of Navarre, had whetted his appetite. Leaving the womb of the RSC thus came as a timely shock to his substantial system. Nevertheless, typecasting does mean you are in work and Griffiths is not one to make the mistake of underestimating the value of his physical presence.

"I remember this chilling story about Trevor Nunn. He met an actor who had just lost four stone in weight and was rather proud of it. Trevor told him he had just lost 400 per cent of his casting potential. Mind you, I'd lose five stone right now if somebody asked me to do Hamlet."

Henry Jay is not Hamlet, nor was he meant to be; rather he is J. Alfred Prufrock, as the leitmotif of references to T. S. Eliot's poem is intended to establish. But Henry does dare to eat a peach, to grasp at the strange intrusion into his boring life and not to be deterred from getting to the bottom of it. The mystique of this intrusion lies in its evocation of the arcana of computers. Henry, for all his ordinariness, is privy to the electronic age's secrets and acts as our bumbling guide to its power, containing our sickly fascination with reminders of its nastiness.

And sure enough Griffiths himself has felt the tacky obsession with the monsters. He regrets having given up maths and thereby losing the grounding which could have allowed him to understand them. But he does enthusiastically recount the kind of anecdotes and conspiracy theories they inspire in an odd, schoolboyish but undoubtedly evangelistic way.

Beyond the mundane world of his career Griffiths is at something of a loss. "I know what I don't want to do but I don't know what I do want to do." For five years he has been involved with an attempt to get a film of Anne Tyler's novel *Celestial Navigation* off the ground and there is an unspecified major offer in the air. But having been a hugely respected character and largely theatrical actor and then finding himself a hugely popular television face ... and torso ... has left him with an understandably confused air — "It's strange to find myself the flavour of the month." It is to be hoped that human voices do not wake this particular Prufrock lest he drown.

Bryan Appleyard

Concerts

Flavours of Stockhausen's youth

Music Projects

Riverside Studios

While we all wait for the Covent Garden production of Stockhausen's *Donnerstag*, Richard Bernas and his ensemble Music Projects London have nipped in and brought music from the opera to London for the first time. Sunday night's performance was planned to have been a comprehensive sample of the work, with scenes from each of the three acts, but in the event we had to be content with something rather less.

The composer decided at short notice that the finale, "Vision", had to be withdrawn for correction, and it clearly proved impossible to excerpt anything from the middle act, a kind of trumpet concerto in which the soloist, representing the Archangel Michael, makes a musical tour of the planet. What was left was "Examination", which is the principal scene of the first act, and "Michael's Greeting", a sombre and immense fanfare devised to alert and prepare the audience for the solemn spectacle to come.

To judge *Donnerstag* from this evidence would obviously be like judging *Siegfried* from the hero's dialogue with the Wanderer and the Rhine journey music. More realistically, we were confronted with two independent works, each designed by Stockhausen to function by itself as well as to sustain a particular flavour within the whole framework of his seven-opera cycle.

In "Examination" the flavour is that of youth, not only Michael's but more particularly Stockhausen's. The musical atmosphere is set by a solo piano, which plays almost continuously and which surely recalls the composer's experience as a jazz pianist in the immediate postwar years: the part was played here with sumptuous delicacy by Christopher Green-Armytage. Over this, Michael's chant was sung with youthful bloom and eagerness to please by John Potter, and his instrumental voice in this obscure sequence of trials was carried with easy virtuosity by Paul Archibald on trumpet.

"Michael's Greeting" is less central. Or else perhaps its disturbing mixture of the grandiose and the grimly comic in fact contains the clue to this whole vast opus.

Paul Griffiths

Hungarian SSO/ Lukacs

Dome, Brighton

A tour of several British centres brought the Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra to the Brighton Festival on Sunday, but without their principal conductor, Janos Ferencsik, who became ill before travelling here. His place was taken by *Erwin Lukacs, the orchestra's second conductor*, though the only intimation of this at the Brighton concert was a spoken announcement when the players were already seated.

Not that the audience *should* have been unduly disappointed, as the performance throughout a programme of popular classics was spirited and crisply drilled. The Dome is not the best hall for richness of tone, but it has an immediacy of effect which gave boldness to instrumental colour, imparted a certain stridency to the brass and some woodwind, and aroused admiration for the orchestra's ensemble attack.

This meant an arrestingly vivid opening to Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Piano Concerto, in which the soloist was Jeno Jando, who is on his first visit to Britain. In what is often called a "big bow-wow" concerto his bite was as strong as his bark, with inflammatory double octaves at speed matched by an inner musicality of phrasing, not least in the central section of the slow movement, and an avoidance of emotional indulgence.

Loud acclaim brought him back to play a grateful encore in the "December" Waltz from Tchaikovsky's keyboard calendar, *The Seasons*, and he did not disdain to be the orchestra's ensemble pianist for the small but significant keyboard element in the suite from Stravinsky's *The Firebird*. Here the playing was strong on instrumental colour, as in the glittering "Firebird's Dance" and a fierce "Infernal Dance", but short on romantic mood-painting for the quieter sections.

A similar contrast was evident as between the overture to Weber's *Die Freischutz*, which was given a prosaic performance at the start of the programme, and Kodaly's *Dances from Galanta*, where the woodwind choir in particular imparted a cheerfully bucolic character to the rhythmic revelry. A festival engagement of this kind, however, might have brought us more up to date with the orchestra's native repertory now that Hungarian music is reportedly flourishing again.

Noël Goodwin

Alban Berg Quartet

Wigmore Hall

Schoenberg's fourth quartet was the expansive centrepiece of the Alban Berg Quartet's polished recital on Sunday. Although written in 1936, in the wake of Bartok's distilled, seminal essays in the medium, it brazenly bears the marks of Schoenberg's essential conservatism. For all its adherence to serial procedures, it has a standard classical four-movement plan and even a vague tonal feeling. And, despite its many moments of Bartok-like rhetoric, it retains old notions of statement, conflict and resolution, of rise and repose, and of balanced phrases. Exchange Schoenberg's pitch system for another, and the Comodo second movement would sound for all the world like a late Beethoven scherzo.

To this highly sophisticated, painstakingly evolved creature the Alban Berg Quartet brought distinguished playing, ripened by impeccable understanding and technical facility. Everything sounded at once spontaneous yet well considered, and refinement never became precious, virility never vulgar.

Beethoven, unlike Schoenberg, would have been surprised to have been labelled a conservative, even with respect to his Op 18 quartets, published in 1801. With its sometimes ostentatious gestures, its frequent harmonic daring, the third, for its time, was as advanced music as any. To help enlighten us, the Alban Berg Quartet emphasized, rightly, the darker side of the piece, so that the semiquavers in the Trio became a threatening but distant storm, and the Andante not merely warm, but introspective.

It might have seemed regressive to end with Schumann's A major Quartet, Op 41 No 3, yet even in this sentimental music the quartet penetrated beneath superficial elegance to expose all its urgent restlessness. A finely calculated rubato made the slow movement's emotion all the more real, while the dramatic playing of the variations elevated the work, composed in 1842, the *annus mirabilis* of Schumann's chamber output, from the salon to the heart.

Stephen Pettitt

Debuts

London

Timothy Hugh's recital with Robert Lockhart began with an accurate and sensitively phrased account of Schumann's *Fantasiestücke*, Op 73; his tone, impeccably produced, pours forth in an unending even stream, though with just a hint of blandness. The performance of Britten's Suite No 1 in G for solo cello was introverted yet highly charged, but it was the closing F major Sonata of Brahms that offered the variety of colour lacking earlier. Here, as throughout, Mr Hugh was fearless in the face of all technical demands; the excitement of risk-taking came only in Mr Lockhart's playing of Chopin's third ballade in A flat, which was full of unexpected twists and turns of phrase.

The Brahms sonata was given also by a pair of Dutch artists, Marien van Staalen and Ronald Brautigam, in the second half of their joint recital. In the first half they performed a solo work each, Beethoven's Piano Sonata in E flat major, Op 81a, "Les Adieux", and Kodaly's Sonata for solo cello, Op 8. The Kodaly is a big piece, demanding that tension be sustained over a large canvas. Mr van Staalen attacked it with spirit and sincerity, bridging the gaps of silence in the slow movement, and seizing hold of the work's interrogative quality with a line of bold inquiry. Mr Brautigam's "Les Adieux" was impetuous, uncompromising, monopolizing the attention: a performance such as one imagines the composer himself might have given. There was a noisy Farewell and a crashing Return, but marked by a number of well-considered features, such as the neatly placed chords at the opening of the sonata.

Playing on a very fine double bass made by Carlo Testore in 1695, James Vandemark produced a sound that was remarkable for its beauty of tone and absence of buzz. In sonatas by Henry Eccles and Schubert (the "Arpeggione") he was alive to every nuance of phrasing and expression. Regrettably as a solo instrument the bass is simply not in the business of subtlety and finesse. Mr Vandemark comes nearer than I would have thought possible to bringing it off but it must be in the showpiece repertory that a "double bass virtuoso" (as he is billed) comes into his own.

For that reason I was sorry to have to miss what promised to be a lively second half in order to catch at least part of Michael Blackmore's piano recital. I heard a forceful, strongly motivated interpretation of Schumann's *Carnaval* which threw caution to the winds and took an occasional tumble as a result. It was a performance not lacking in moments of poetry but making its considerable impact by sheer dynamism.

Barry Millington

Alexander Solzhenitsyn surveys the world and issues a sombre warning on the advance of communism

Why can't the West see this is no time to smile?

Switch on a television set in the West, leaf through any magazine or newspaper, and all you will see is bright smiles, from government leaders down to the man in the street.

Each day marks a shrinking of the island that is the western world: it is under the threat of missiles, rocked by the devilish spiral of inflation, with each of its peaceful steps shaken by bomb explosions. The world is rolling joyfully towards an abyss but the West keeps smiling. And these smiles are a habit learned in the earliest youthful years to conform with the West's social code.

American youth is expected always to respond "OK", to amuse itself all the time. Whoever formulates doubts or evinces concern is promptly called a misfit or vicious. The ferocious desire to appear happy at all times humiliates and undermines humanity.

As to us, in the East, the inertia of accumulated suffering over decades had freed us of that falsely joyful air. In the face of the camera, our faces remain the way they are in real life — downcast.

At every moment, at least one country somewhere is falling under the tooth of totalitarianism. But without understanding its horrible nature, without trying to roll it back, all that one does is send to those countries television crews to shoot films of the blood, sweat and tears to offer us afterwards a show in our comfortable sitting rooms.

Television producers — like the Dutch in El Salvador — are sending their cameramen not to elucidate the truth in all its breadth or pin down the threat hanging over their own civilization, but — as American networks did in Vietnam — to show in a tendentious and unilateral manner that one must not support the governments which are on the losing side and stuffed with faults anyhow.

Why don't they also send cameramen to Nicaragua to shoot film of the Sandinist pressures against Indians? But they are not allowed to do so.

Easily resigned to the situation, they go to those countries which are accessible. There, they portray each error and slightest mishap as a scandal.

One must indeed feel sorry for these governments — and 40 of them have already been swallowed — which are destined to become victims of the communists: sapped by totalitarian cliques, confronted with terror, they have to tread the path of refined democracy or face accusations that it is they and not the terrorists who are to be blamed. These accusations are made by news media of the western world which, instead of acting like allies of those countries, is pushing them overboard into the water to let them drown.

Today, communism's triumphant advance appears with special clarity in Central America. After having yielded without resistance Cuba (and then, through Cuba's intervention, Angola and Ethiopia), after having suplied the Sandinists with money and American moral support, one may be given permission to ask other countries — Honduras and Guatemala for example — to undertake honourable negotiations with cheaters.

Thus, row after row, American pacifists are rising and marshalling their troops once again, not feeling on their shoulders the weight of Indo-China which has been so stupidly lost: no interference please, above all, don't allow a single American adviser to


Solzhenitsyn: what if Moscow combines with Peking?

take a gun into the jungle! It is too early to intervene! And in this way they will hold back their government, prevent it from acting, and will retreat until, one day soon, the communists will reach the boundary of Texas.

And I can already hear their shouts: "Too late now. We cannot mobilize American youth any more. We must surrender!"

What a stroke of luck it would have been for France and Britain if there were television crews operating in 1918! Trotsky would certainly not have allowed them to take films of his army. Their cameras would never have caught him busy crushing the inhabitants of Iaroslav or executing without trial workers mutinying in the Ijevsk and Votkinsk factories.

Rather the film crews woud have rushed to Denikine and Koltschak (two leading white army commanders during the Russian civil war), and how passionately would they have brought to evidence their least anti-democratic action. Their reporting would have promptly appeased Western consciences by showing them that it was necessary not to help, but to betray, their war allies.

For years the communist regime has spared no effort to hide from our people (and the West) the true march of events in the years 1917-1922. It has succeeded completely. In the Soviet Union people know better the history of the early nineteenth than the twentieth century.

This atmosphere of profound incomprehension surrounding our revolution explains the success in the United States of a film like *Reds*. Soon, Soviet film director Bondartshoulk will exercise his talent on the same subject and transfer — as he has promised — the hesitant and defenceless crowd massed in front of the Winter Palace into an irresistible attack of 10.000 soldiers who were not there in 1917.

The West wrongly believes that the present-day Soviet Union is a continuation of ancient Russia, while in fact the communists are eroding and destroying it. Observers have failed to see the complete rupture with all religious, cultural and national traditions and the physical extermination of millions of those who embodied them. In the 1920s the name of Russia was pronounced only with contempt or hatred, and any positive nuance led to a prompt arrest. This was the time echoing with the words of a Soviet poet:

"We have shot Russia in its big bottom
So that walking over its body, shall rise Communism-Messiah. . . ."

Since then, Russian culture has received a mortal wound. Will it ever rise again? As to the Russian people, as demonstrated by Western demographers, it has moved into a phase of biological degeneracy. Within a century, or perhaps even sooner, it will be diminished by one half and dissolve itself and almost vanish from the face of the earth. And this development appears irreversible. . . .

In this respect how can one fail to admire the courage of a Carillo and a Berlinguer. They are "opposed" to the Soviet socialist model. As if Korea, China and Cuba had produced another model. There have been some 40 cases like that, and all of them apparently were not sufficiently Marxist.

Let the Eurocommunists sacrifice an additional 15 million people, build two more socialist models which all future critics, alas, will find insufficiently Marxist. (Is not the communist Manifesto clear enough about the nature of Marxism?) What is the difference of the two novel communist models? For the Italian communists the October coup d'etat, 65 years later, has stopped being the guiding spirit. For the Spaniards, it still remains so.

This coup was carried out by gangsters who from the early Leninist days deprived our people of all their rights and later seized the peasants' land (though according to the revolutionary fable they gave land to the peasants). They have turned a wealthy country into a hungry and miserable country by exterminating tens of millions of peasants. If Carillo and Berlinguer were honest they would have long cursed the October coup and erased from their party the dishonest communist label.

I would like to tell western youth, aware of the vices of their countries' social systems but also of the true nature of communism, and who are honestly searching for a "third path", to build their future. I would like to tell them that I have found a number of failings in the Western system, above all of monopolies. This system has lost some of its features that characterize genuine and responsible freedom as it was originally conceived: the thirst for riches and pleasure has gone beyond any ethical measure.

Western governments are mostly run not by those who have elected them but by occult forces. Senseless capitalists are feeding with their own hands the communist monster for their and the whole world's ruin.

In the future it will be our task to determine a third, fourth or perhaps fifth road and aim at strengthening spiritual foundations of society, disregarding unsavoury economic combinations.

Yet present-day dangers have become so pressing that we do not have enough time left to determine the new directions. The conquering mouth of the second road is wide open to tear off our head here and now. One has to find time to beat it back without yielding to fear.

Things will be even more dangerous if Soviet communists make peace with the Chinese. Warning lights can already be seen. If it came to pass, nothing would stand in their way.

A word that still makes waves

This appears to be a good time to think about gunboat diplomacy. Thanks to television, gunboats seem unreal toys, even when people are being killed. The sort of linguistic homily that comes to mind is a meditation about Palmerston's admirable use of the minimum force to achieve his ends, in contrast with the extravagant means of Bismarck, Napoleon III and the Tsar to achieve their ends, whether successful or unsuccessful.

However, it is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data. It is daft to plot an article in one's mind before verifying one's references. The facts bear no relation to the proposed homily.

For one thing, in the classic example of gunboat diplomacy, when Don Pacifico had his house ransacked by an Athenian crowd, and Palmerston made his stirring but irrelevant declaration to the House of Commons, "Civis Romanus Sum", it was not a gunboat that he sent but the entire British fleet to blockade Greece. It was an example of speaking softly (well, for nearly five hours) and carrying a bloody great stick.

It is not the image that the phrase gunboat diplomacy brings to mind today, of a

It is the authority of the White Ensign that subdues the riot, not the size of the gun

trim little ship of the Royal Navy with a single gun mounted forward, slipping into port or up the river and introducing instant calm among the turbulent masses, in the same way that a good collie introduces instant authority into a moor of sheep.

Gunboats have been doing that sort of thing for the Navy for a while. Pitt's minister, Lord Auckland, conveyed the message exactly in a letter of 1793, when he wrote: "The enemy were masters of the shore, and entirely commanded it by their gunboats." And Nelson wrote in a dispatch: "The Spaniards having sent out a great number of Mortar Gun-Boats and armed Launches." Linguistically, "a great many" seems too many gunboats.

No doubt when you are at sea with the real thing, the more gunboats on your side the better. But in the phrase gunboat diplomacy the fewer and smaller the better. It is the authority of the White Ensign that subdues the riot, not the size of the gun.

Although associated with Palmerston's chauvinistic and successful foreign policy, *gunboat diplomacy* came into the language late and across the Atlantic. The first example found by the *Oxford English Dictionary* comes from the proceedings of the US Naval Institute in 1927: "It has been said that the days of gunboat diplomacy in China are over."

This suggests that the idea we have of gunboat diplomacy is all wrong. It is not the White Ensign fluttering frail but proud up the Gambia with Sanders of the River, but the Stars and Stripes streaming down the Yangtze with John Wayne.

Subsequent citations in the OED tend to deplore gunboat diplomacy or congratulate us that it has long and properly disappeared. But the phrase at least does a uesful job in the language, in spite of its mysterious origins.

Philip Howard

How all council tenants can become instant owners

by John Maples and Peter Luff

Seven million families live in council houses and most of them would rather not. Most tenants are deeply dissatisfied and, despite recent attempts to improve matters, totally immobile, as they discover when they try to move to another housing authority in another part of the country.

The system itself is inefficient, enormously expensive and results in poor use of the housing stock. One third of the population is condemned to remain permanent tenants of the State, denied the opportunity of owning their own homes.

When public rented housing was first provided in this country it fulfilled a clear social need; now, however, it has degenerated into a highly inefficient nationalized industry. The time has come for denationalization.

Council housing finance has long been an area of political controversy, and that controversy shows no sign of abating now. Michael Heseltine's policy of selling at a 50 per cent discount has been greeted enthusiastically by those who stand to gain, but has also met considerable political opposition. The Labour Party is ready to stop further sales, and has suggested it will freeze rents for at least a year if it is returned to power. So it is that a basic social need has become a political football.

One prominent Conservative learnt for himself that public involvement in the provision of housing needed to be put on a more rational basis. As Environment Secretary, Peter Walker sold council houses for a 30 per cent discount and launched a massive publicity campaign.

The very low percentage of the stock actually sold came as a disappointment to him, so in 1975 he worked out an alternative policy that could liberate the tenants of the State and bring substantial financial benefits to the whole population. This alternative policy should be implemented without delay.

On a specified day the full ownership of all council houses should be transferred to their existing tenants. They would not be given away, but rather the rent payments would now be treated as mortgage payments. Those who have paid council rents for 30 years or more would be told that they now owned their houses outright and that no further payments would be due. The rest would be told that they will have to pay their "rent" at its present level until they have paid rent for a total of 30 years. Those who had been council tenants for, say, 10 years, would therefore have to pay for a further 20 years. The payments due would be capitalized as a mortgage which would have to be repaid if the house were sold.

This fast, massive and irreversible transfer to private ownership would bring with it enormous social and economic benefits.

Britain would no longer be a two-nation country, divided between those who own their own homes and those who do not. Overnight almost nine out of ten families would own their own homes. The ugly social tensions between council and private estates would disappear. The tenants themselves would be freed from petty regulations and restrictions and would be able to take a far greater interest in their homes. The dream of building a property-owning democracy would be fulfilled overnight. A more even distribution of wealth would mean a giant step towards equality of opportunity. A real social revolution would take place.

The economic advantages are rather more surprising. To understand them we need to look at the details of the way this new idea would work.

The new owners would be responsible for repairs and maintenance. Much of this they would be able to do themselves more quickly and more cheaply than local authorities, whose maintenance costs have doubled in real terms over the last ten years. Naturally, special arrangements will have to be made for major maintenance of large multi-unit and high-rise developments. Similarly those who become the owners of sub-standard property should receive an undertaking that the local authority will bring the property up to standard: we suggest, however, that the owner should be offered a cash grant to do the work himself.

Housing bureaucracies will be wound up, so management costs — £632m in 1980 — will cease altogether. The only exception will be the provision of a few items such as lifts and caretakers, but there is no reason why the new owners should not take over this responsibility, for which they would be charged correspondingly lower mortgage payments. Where necessary, assistance and advice should be given in the setting-up of co-operative management schemes.

It is imperative that the expensive administration of council housing should be brought to an end. In the last 10 years management costs have risen even faster in real terms than maintenance — some two and half times. As mortgages will still have to be collected we suggest handing this over to the private sector and allowing these contractors a small commission for their services.

Of course those who cannot afford their housing payments should continue to receive the equivalent of rent rebates and supplementary benefit. As more and more of the population own their own homes outright this obligation will diminish.

Local authorities will be relieved of a great burden of work, and will be able to devote their attention to those in genuine need. They should be able to provide a far better service to the most unfortunate members of our society.

£m	1980	After Transfer
Rent/Mortgage Payments	2,328	2,142
Rent Rebates	-520	-478
Supplementary Benefits	-673	-619
Management	-632	-63
Maintenance	-976	-325
Other Costs	-80	0
Collection Cost	0	-109
Contribution to Debt Service & New Construction	-553	+548

A council estate in South Wales: overnight, rents could turn into mortgage payments and pride in ownership lead to improvements—at no cost to the public

Taking all these continuing obligations together, much the same level of expenditure would be needed as is presently spent on rebates and supplementary benefits. There are, however, dramatic benefits to the taxpayer.

At present rents actually paid by tenants only cover 26 per cent of costs *before* debt service. They make no contribution whatsoever to paying for new houses. The trends that have been established cannot now be reversed, so it really is wishful thinking to believe that rents will ever contribute to debt service or capital expenditure.

The table demonstrates the position vividly. This is a "before and after" view of the Housing Revenue Account, adjusted to show the effects of including Supplementary Benefit expenditure, derived from a recent estimate by the Supplementary Benefit Commission. It also allows for all the continuing obligations we have described, and for the fact that 8 per cent of tenants will own their homes outright.

So a substantial deficit becomes a healthy surplus, with total savings of more than £1,000m at 1980 prices. Still more public money will be saved because local authorities will stop building houses. In fact the total saving to the public purse will be over £2,600m, again at 1980 prices. This is the equivalent of over 3p off income tax, or a reduction in VAT to about 12 per cent.

Michael Heseltine's present policy is enjoying only a limited success — by the end of the present term of this government he will be lucky to have sold more than 10 per cent of the stock. He knows that the next 10 per cent will be far harder to sell. On the other hand the proposals we have made would bring about the largest redistribution of wealth this country has ever seen — from the state to the individual. No future government could reverse this change. Surely this is a political prize worth grasping.

Peter Luff is personal assistant to Edward Heath and John Maples is a barrister.

Where Orwell would have been down and in

What would George Orwell, patriot and libertarian, have made of our Falklands predicament? Professor Bernard Crick, whose monumental biography of Orwell appears in paperback at the end of the month, is convinced that he would not have been numbered among the pacifist Left.

Orwell's abhorrence of totalitarianism and repression of the Argentine variety may be taken for granted, Crick feels. "Although he was anti-imperialist he would not have been a handover man in this conflict. Orwell's prome concern would have been to protect the real interest of the islanders — to achieve a solution by which they could live decently under some form of civil government".

In a timely contribution to the present crisis, Penguin are also reissuing three Orwell essays commissioned in 1940 as part of an effort to define left-wing attitudes to the Second World War. Cuick, who has written a new introduction to *The Lion and the Unicorn*, told PHS that the essays sum up the thinking of the Tribune Old Left — a perspective far removed from that of Bennites.

Bully laughs

Some shallower insights into the Argentine national character than those we had from V. S. Naipaul may be drawn from the jokes thay tell about themselves. "The Brazilians call us the French of the Americas", is one favourite saying. In fact the Argentine character derives from two main racial constituents — colonial Spanish and immigrant southern Italians.

One story goes that an Argentine ambassador in Washington was paying his respects to a recent American president, who amiably confessed his uncertainty whether Argentina was on the left or the right of the map. "Just keep going south, Mr President", the ambassador said, "and the first white nation you come to is us."

"Italians are impossible and they only eat spaghetti", the Argentines say. "Argentines are what you get when you feed Italians on good red meat."

Finally two Argentines were watching Argentina play Italy in Rome. "Have you noticed an incredible thing?" one Argentine asked the other. "All the Italian players have Argentine names."

U-phemisms

I have been politely but devastatingly reproved for my impudent suggestion that the upper classes behave improperly by flaunting invitation cards on their mantelpieces. Alice Hall writes from Herefordshire to tell me that the upper classes stick their invitations into the frames of the looking glasses above their chimney pieces. The upper classes she says, drawing on Mitford, do not have mirrors or mantelpieces.

Moreover, she adds, the upper classes do not care. It is only the middle classes, having read *Dehrett's Etiquette*, who take to hiding their invitations. As for herself, she says, she is so non-U and middle class that her invitations mostly come by telephone.

THE TIMES DIARY



In Madrid on May 20 Sotheby's will be selling some rather distasteful items — among them six heads of slaughtered bulls, and a fragment of a jacket in which a matador was gored to death in 1894. There is also the ominously named and now slightly tattered suit of lights which belonged to the late Antonio Bienvenida, who met his unwelcome match in "the bullfight of the century" at Jaen in June 1971.

Among other curiosities to be auctioned in the Spanish capital on the feast of San Isidro, the height of the bullfighting season, is a picture of a white bull tossing a bullfighter which Sotheby's, capturing the spirit of the thing, describe as "somewhat gruesome".

The obituary of Cardinal Cody in the Catholic Herald *said: "he nevertheless commanded enormous support from the Middle American Roman Catholic congregation and more especially from the black community, who recognized the great efforts he had made on their behalf, particularly in the desecration of Catholic schools."*

Madman theory

Vitaly Kobish, the Soviet Union's senior press representative at the United Nations in New York, says he seriously believes Americans are mad. Kobish complains in the Soviet press that it now costs him 15 dollars to park his car in New York, and the rent of his apartment has gone through the roof.

It is a familiar theme for Kobish. When he was in London as correspondent for *Izvestia* between 1968 and 1971 he moaned that the rent for his flat in St. John's Wood Park was much too high, and spent considerable time looking for something cheaper which would satisfy him — without success.

Victory for women

My mention in February of a House of Commons reunion of the wartime Y service brought an embarrassing number of secret servicemen out of the woodwork. They had not been invited to the affair which was for top brass only. It also brought one of those not infrequent accusations of sexism from a reader who felt that I had implied that Y's work of intercepting and decoding enemy messages had been a male preserve.

Discreetly, therefore, I now pass the intelligence that the first reunion of the WRNS Y service is to be at the Victory Services Club on June 5. At least 60 women intercept telegraphists are expected to attend.

Impromptu

At a dinner last week for Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Namibian council of ministers, the burly Afrikaner was continually prompted, while speaking, by Billy Marais, his public relations man. It happened so frequently that Nicholas Winterton, the MP who was presiding, had to ask Marais to desist.

Mudge, whose Democratic Turnhalle Alliance must be the world's only party taking its name from a drill hall, tried hard to put over a sincere line about one nation and non-racism, while explaining how mugh he welcomes South African military assistance.

Mudge, who is determined never to accept United Nations supervision of an election in Namibia, says the South Africans would sell him down the river if it helped them get the Cubans out of Angola. His plea was that Britain and the US should try to stop the Russians, Cubans and East Germans getting hold of southern Africa, and so help save his moderate government.

Among those attending, Terry Duffy, the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, was quite won over by Mudge's remarks, and promised to support him in the TUC international committee.



The loss of HMS Sheffield struck a chord of sympathy in Warsaw. A bunch of white carnations with a ribbon and an immaculately lettered placard bearing the ship's name appeared outside the British embassy there last week.

Foot and Francois

Michael Foot attended the launch last night of Denis MacShane's biography of Francois Mitterrand, published speedily by Quartet Books to coincide with the anniversary of the durable French socialist's election victory.

MacShane thinks Foot should pick up a tip or two from his French counterpart's career.

"The two men have a lot in common", MacShane tells me. "They are both bibliophiles. Mitterrand has written 10 books himself, which made it a lot easier for me. The lessons Foot should learn from Mitterrand are that you have to stand by your political principles, but that you must keep your party as broadly based as possible."

MacShane, a former president of the National Union of Journalists who now works as a reseacher for the International Metalworkers' Federation in Geneva, says the British Labour Party is the most insular socialist organization in the world. He says he has written his book "to make French politics accessible to the British Left". I am sure Michael Foot will read it, but bet that few of his followers will.

Delivering goods

The Elsecar Bun and Milk Club has been restored, albeit under a more prosaic name. The building, which is in Barnsley, is now called Fitzwilliam Lodge, after the Earl of that name who built it in the 1850s.

It was called the Bun and Milk Club when it became a temperance club where, although snooker and cards were allowed, all alcohol was banned. It fell into disuse at the end of the 1930s.

It has now been converted into flats by a local housing association, and reopened by the mayor of Barnsley, Councillor Jack Wake, who delivered milk to the club as a boy.

PHS

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

STARTING OVER

President Reagan has taken a very important step in outlining his approach to new negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms control, and announcing that these negotiations are to start before the end of June. He came into office extremely critical of Salt II, which remains unratified though observed in practice, and very sceptical of all futher negotiations on arms control, at any rate until America was in a stronger position. He gradually found this position untenable. Allies and adversaries were profoundly unsettled, and his own public began to worry too. The strategic arms race between the super powers is just too big, dangerous and expensive to be left wholly unconstrained. But even after this message began to sink in his Administration remained very divided on the subject, with some strong groups arguing that if any negotiating proposals were to be made they should be designed for certain rejection by the Russians.

Fortunately Mr Reagan has *not* listened to these groups. The proposals which his negotiators will take to the talks, now called Start (Strategic Arms reduction talks), will not be immediately accepted by the Russians but they do provide a realistic starting point for negotiation. They envisage two phases. In the first, the number of warheads on each side would be reduced to equal ceilings, with not more than half based on land. In the second phase the "throw weight" or carrying capacity of missiles would also be reduced to equal levels.

This approach has a number of advantages. In the first place, unlike the deep cuts proposed in 1977 it looks reasonably fair in that the Americans would have to dispose of more warheads than the Russians while the Russians would have to dispose of more launching vehicles. Secondly, it prevents over-dependence on land-based missiles, the vulnerability of which has been a major issue in the United States. (Sea-based systems cannot be destroyed in a first strike, so they reduce the temptation to attempt one.) Thirdly, it puts warheads rather than missiles in the centre of the negotiations, which is logical in so far as it is the warheads that do the damage.

Nevertheless, there remain formidable difficulties. Mr Reagan is determined to press hard for adequate verification measures, but it is much harder to count warheads than missiles. Satellites can photograph silos, and can usually tell how many missiles are in them, but they cannot count the warheads packed inside. The assumption so far has been that any missile tested with a given number of warheads will carry that number for the rest of its life, but this is a fairly flimsy assumption. Almost certainly, therefore, Mr Reagan's team will be pressing for on-site inspection, which the Russians have always rejected in the past.

Another very big problem is to work out a package which makes military sense. Of course, the value of arms control negotiations is not only military. It lies also in the hope that arms control will bring elements of coherence, restraint and mutual understanding to relations between the super powers. Bur if it is to do this it must be based on military logic, and this has become increasingly difficult. New weaponry such as the cruise missile and lasers cut across all established categories. New threats to command and control systems add greatly to mutual insecurity. New developments in anti-missile systems are also cutting away at the assumptions behind the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

More important still, perhaps, as a possible criticism of Mr Reagan's approach, numbers are not the main ingredient of security. Indeed, it is possible to imagine some kinds of deep cuts which would leave both sides in less secure and less predictable situations. What is *needed is to bring under* control a mixture of weaponry designed to stop either side gaining significant advantage over the other. This cannot be done solely by reducing long-range missiles and warheads. The American Administration has long accepted the essential link between Start and the Geneva *negotiations* on theatre nuclear forces in Europe, which are to resume this month. At some point it may have to spread the net still wider. "Start" is only a start, but a good one.

HOW TO LOSE JOBS ON THE RAILWAYS

The future of the railway system in this country may well be much influenced by the response of the Aslef (Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen) executive tomorrow to the McCarthy report on flexible rostering for train drivers. The bitter dispute between British Rail and Aslef goes back to last summer. After the Railway Staff National Tribunal, under the chairmanship of Lord McCarthy, had recommended that the railwaymen should receive a rise of three per cent more than British Rail was offering, the board stated that this could be paid only if it was financed by extra productivity.

Two agreements were then negotiated: one on the extra pay, the other a declaration of intent on productivity. While two of the three rail unions proceeded to negotiate a substantive agreement on productivity, Aslef maintained that it was committed only to talk and that the pay award did not depend upon a productivity settlement. This was the reason for the six-week rail strike at the beginning of this year. It was ended on the basis of the report of a committee of inquiry, also under the chairmanship of Lord McCarthy, that the three per cent should be paid immediately while productivity talks should be conducted through the industry's established negotiating machinery.

As the Railway Staff National Tribunal is the industry's final court of appeal, this meant that the ultimate decision was simply being transferred to Lord McCarthy in a different hat. As he had twice declined to make the pay award conditional upon extra productivity, it was widely assumed that he would once again refuse to insist upon flexible rostering. But the tribunal report, which was published last Friday, was more favourable to British Rail than had been expected. It endorsed the system of flexible rostering, recommended that the eight-hour day should no longer be regarded as sacrosanct, and offered thirteen safeguards to allay union anxieties.

The NUR yesterday confirmed its acceptance of flexible rostering. But to all intents and purposes it speaks only for the train guards; it includes only a very small percentage of the drivers in its membership. They mostly belong to Aslef, for whom the issue has become not only a matter of importance in itself but a symbolic trial of strength with British Rail. Mr Ray Buckton and his members will not easily be persuaded to modify their stand.

Yet it matters a great deal for the future of the railway system that they should. What is at stake is much more than an immediate saving of some £15m a year. There is a strategic choice between a railway system that is equipped to compete boldly for a higher share of an expanding market for travel and for freight in the years ahead, and a system that is forced to contract because its employees are not prepared to operate it on an efficient basis.

The refusal to adopt flexible rostering is only one of a series of restrictive practices, founded on outmoded conditions, which inhibit a more positive approach. In the short run these practices may save some jobs — though how many, and for how long, must be very doubtful if British Rail is forced to make other economies to meet a higher wage bill. In the longer run a restrictive approach will cost far more jobs because the country will be able to afford only a minimal rail system if the unions make it impossible to run anything more ambitious on economic terms.

PROTECTING PRISONERS' RIGHTS

It is, apparently, anxiety to be seen to respect the Geneva Convention that has led the British Government to adopt a rather uncooperative attitude to the Swedish request for an opportunity to question Captain Alfredo Astiz, an Argentine Marine captured on South Georgia, in connection with his alleged role in the arrest and subsequent disappearance of a seventeen-year-old Swedish girl in Buenos Aires in 1977.

The British response has been to tell the Swedes that Britain is going to hand over Captain Astiz to the International Red Cross, to whom any enquiries should be addressed. In fact nothing in the Geneva Convention specifically forbids Britain to enable Swedish representatives to meet Captain Astiz while he is still in British custody.But what it does say is that "every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information". It also says that "no physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatsoever", and that those who refuse to answer may not "be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind".

It would, therefore, be Britain's responsibility to see that Captain Astiz was not under pressure to answer any questions that the Swedes might put to him, and it seems fairly unlikely that he would voluntarily provide them with information not already available about the circumstances of Miss Dagmar Hagelin's disappearance. (He is alleged to have shot and wounded her at the time of her arrest.) The Swedes acknowledge that, but feel they should nonetheless be given the opportunity to ask him, since there is intense public interest in the case in Sweden and they want to leave no stone unturned.

It is part of Britain's case in the present conflict that she is upholding democratic and civilized standards against a ruthless military dictatorship, and therefore our natural instinct is to want to help the Swedes as far as we can. But it is of overriding importance not to appear to be doing this at the expense of prisoners' rights, and subjecting a prisoner to interrogation by third parties would be uncomfortably close, at least, to doing that. A reasonable compromise might be to agree to have any questions the Swedes wish to ask Captain Astiz put to him by a British officer, while making it clear he would be under no obligation to answer them.

The same consideration should incite the Government to be much more open than it has been so far about the circumstances in which another Argentine prisoner met his death on South Georgia after the recapture of the island. Last week the report of the Board of Inquiry on this incident was said by the Ministry of Defence to be "on its way back to Britain". By what method of transmission it is coming has not been made clear, but the sooner at least the gist of it is made public the better. In this conflict Britain must not only have clean hands, but clearly be seen to have clean hands.

Contraceptive ban

From Dr Caroline Deys & others

Sir, Over the past 20 years 10 million women have used the injectable contraceptive Depoprovera. Currently, 1.25 million are using the method, half of whom live in developed countries, such as Sweden and New Zealand, and no deaths have been attributed to its use. Its clinical record is better than that of oral contraceptives at a comparable state of development. In our experience there is considerable demand for Depoprovera in Britain. For some groups, such as older women, it could well be the method of choice.

For the first time ever, a carefully considered recommendation of the Committee on the Safety of Medicines has been over-ruled. This seems to have been done because it was felt the technique could be misused in the management of mentally handicapped people. All aspects of the health care of such people involve painful ethical problems. Inevitably, guardians and doctors have to make paternalistc decisions about the use of drugs and surgery. Society must set the rules for these choices but to deny a specific, valid and reversible method of protection against pregnancy makes the logic of humane management more, not less, difficult.

Yours faithfully,

CAROLINE DEYS,
PETER DIGGORY,
MALCOLM POTTS,
10 Campden Hill Square, W8.
May 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

First priority on juvenile crime

From Lady Wagner

Sir, The article by Frances Gibb in *The Times* last Wednesday (May 5) about Television South-West's forthcoming series on borstal treatment quotes the view of Mr David Thompson, governor of Portland borstal, that borstal should be used more as a first, and not a last, resort.

May we make a plea for more attention to be paid to the need for preventive measures, rather than for the emphasis to be placed on attempts to increase the effectiveness of punishment? Clearly, if two out of three borstal boys go back to borstal, the treatment is not working well enough at present. But, as the article suggested, this must in part be because most boys leaving borstal return to the same damaging environment from which they came.

The only way that this vicious circle is going to be broken is for more money to be spent alleviating the effects of broken homes, unemployment and the other root causes of insecurity, before young people ever reach the stage where their behaviour could make borstal a possibility for them. Prevention is better than cure.

While we well understand the problems which the staff in borstals face when dealing with these deeply disturbed young people, we feel that a custodial sentence must be seen as a last resort. The first resort should be prevention. Barnardo's is one of the agencies which does a lot of work in the inner cities, where some of the worst examples of social deprivation are to be found. We work there with families under stress, with young people facing the independence of adulthood without having had the traditional support of a family, and with school leavers who feel rejected by society because they cannot get a job. We do not pretend that we can offer a panacea, but we know that the work we do can go a long way towards keeping would-be young offenders out of the courts altogether. If only more money could be spent and more work done in this direction, there might be considerably less demand for borstal places. This, surely, is the right way ahead.

Yours sincerely,

GILLIAN WAGNER, Chairman of Council, Barnardo's
Tanners Lane,
Barkingside,
Ilford,
Essex.

To Marathon and back

From Mr Michael Preston

Sir, Your leader today (May 8) on the subject of the Marathon is guilty either of bad history or of an unjustified inference. According to Herodotus, Pheidippides was sent by the Athenians to run the 150 miles to Sparta to enlist the latter's help against the Persian army which had just landed on the coast of Attica. This journey Pheidippides is claimed to have completed within twenty four hours, but Herodotus makes no mention of any return to Athens by the runner before the battle of Marathon itself.

The tradition that Pheidippides also carried the news of victory back to Athens after the battle derives from the doubtlessly spurious story by Lucian, who lived more then six hundred years after Marathon. However, if Lucian is to be believed, then Pheidippides, having run the 300 mile return trip to Sparta, proceeded to run both to the battle and then back to Athens, a further 50 miles. After 350 miles, one can feel some sympathy with him for dropping down dead.

Would any of the competitors in the London Marathon care for a brisk jog to Edinburgh?

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL PRESTON,
91 Redington Road, NW3.
May 8.

Tent-pegging

From Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Gray, late Skinner's Horse

Sir, The colourful story by the Commander of the Pakistan Bodyguard as to the origins of tent-pegging (May 7) is not correct. Pathan tribesmen were never mounted on horses and did not stage concerted attacks on Britiish camps at night but relied on stealing arms by stealth, or on long-range indiscriminate sniper-fire.

Tent-pegging was performed in the late 18th century by horsed soldiers of the mercenary leaders who roamed the north of India and the sport was probably introduced a century before that by Mogul spearmen. It was one of the ways in which mounted troops practised their use of the lance. In the "Private Journal of the Marquess of Hastings", the Governor General and Commander-in-chief in India, writing in 1815, states "I reviewed Colonel Skinner's Irregular Cavalry on January 14th 1815 and the soldiers displayed their skill at arms by picking tent pins from the ground at full gallop".

In the National Army Museum at Chelsea there is a large painting of a review of Skinner's Horse 1828, in which the troopers are shown galloping at pegs with their lances. These irregular cavalrymen were later incorporated into the British Service and were generally known as "The Bengal Lancers". Later the become the famous Indian cavalry regiments, twenty-one in number, which now form the armoured units of both the Indian and the Pakistan armies.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS GRAY,
Homebush,
Newmarket,
Suffolk.
May 7.

Media attitudes on Falklands news

From Mr John Page, MP for Harrow West (Conservative)

Sir, The letter from Mr Peter Snow (May 8) deserves re-reading more for what it did not say than for what it said.

The Chairman of the Governors of the BBC and the Director General have declared that, in connection with the Argentine hostilities, the "BBC is not neutral". Surprisingly, however, Mr Snow only emphasised the importance of dispassionate reporting and analysis, and "constantly to question those who have the power to direct events" (for many, too much and too persistent).

It is this superior tone of super-neutrality which so many of us find to be objectionable and unacceptable when our forces are in action — we expected the BBC to be on our side! Even though their TV, radio and religious broadcasting must have given greater comfort to the Argentinians than to the British, programme makers still seem to be mystified why they keep our blood at boiling point and our fingers on the channel switch.

It was a pity that some kind of independent complaints board was not built in when the BBC charter was renewed, but perhaps it is still not too late to do something about this.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE,
House of Commons.
May 10.

From Mr Nicolas Downie

Sir, Now that the euphoria surrounding the dispatch of the Task Force has been replaced by a taste of the savage realities of combat, perhaps I may, as a former soldier and war correspondent, be allowed to comment on the coverage of these events by the media.

It is wholly unjust to accuse the BBC of taking up a neutral or anti-British stand in this affair. Allowing for distance and "D Notices", it has reported as accurately as it is able to on the confusion of battle. The accounts of reaction in Argentina have been illuminating and valuable, and cannot possibly be construed as bias.

The blame for remarks made in Parliament lies entirely with those who made them, and not with the broadcasters. If the House is embarrassed by the fatuity of its own behaviour, then it has only itself to condemn.

The pressures on the Task Force officers to explain their actions to the world are in my opinion most unreasonable, but this information is released by the Ministry of Defence which has total control over the means of communication. If this information backfires on the Government, or, as some of it may have done, on the men in action, then it is the Ministry and *not* the reporters who should be pilloried.

However, all sections of the media can be fairly criticized for the manner in which they have speculated — apparently for no more than entertainment value — on the tactical alternatives open to the military. In this, they have been aided and abetted by a number of semi-senile senior officers who should have known a great deal better.

It is no defence to say that these ideas are obvious to an enemy, because that is frequently not the case. What may be blindingly apparent on one side of the firing line is often a matter of considerable doubt on the other, as any reporter or military historian should know. To theorize in this fashion is to put men's lives at risk, and the moral responsibility for that is altogether different from the canons of factual objectivity.

As an ex-SAS soldier I was appalled by the constant repetition, from a variety of sources, that members of the regiment were probably already ashore. I have no idea — nor do I want to know — whether or not these stories are true, but it must be pointed out that SAS operations are difficult, dangerous, and sometimes of an importance which far outweighs the number of men involved, and to compromise their security in any way is possibly to have a great deal of blood on one's hands.

The BBC has a world-wide and unequalled reputation for journalistic integrity, which should be vigorously defended — once lost, it can never be regained. Idle speculation, however, is quite another matter.

Yours faithfully,

NICK DOWNIE,
Semmering,
Barnet Road,
Arkley,
Hertfordshire.
May 7.

From Mr Anthony M. Phillips

Sir, In an interview shown on "News at Ten" last night (May 6) Mr Winston Churchill professed himself disgusted that the media are reporting the Falklands crisis in a manner that does not meet with Government approval.

Surely the long-established freedom of the media in this country to report the news as they think fit is at the heart of what distinguishes our society from that presided over by what the Hon Member for Stretford rightly describes as a "repressive Fascist dictatorship."

Yours etc,

ANTHONY M. PHILLIPS,
110 Carlton Avenue West,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
May 7.

From Mr Millett Wood

Sir, Is it not time that the highly irresponsible commissioning of opinion polls on the Falklands Islands ceased?

Yours sincerely,

MILLETT WOOD.
8, Onslow Gardens,
SW7.
May 7.

Active responses

From Mr J. Woolley

Sir, According to Brazilian press reports the Argentinians regard their navy as "precious". We therefore possess an effective answer to their air-launched Exocet missiles, one that will inhibit the use of Argentina's Super Etendard fighter aircraft and make the politically damaging operation of bombing their mainland airfields less tempting.

The Defence Secretary should publicly warn the Argentinians that for every British ship known to have been sunk or crippled by air-launched Exocet missiles, British submarines will inflict similar damage upon a comparable Argentinian vessel. The Tigerfish torpedo — virtually unstoppable like the Exocet missile — reputedly has the ability to sink or cripple enemy ships.

In view of our widely publicised vulnerability in this sphere of combat, world opinion, prewarned to expect this retaliation, would presumably not find it unacceptable.

For the Argentinians, each Exocet in their stockpile, once so formidable, would come to represent one less Argentine ship and certain conflict between the Chiefs of Staff of their navy and air force. Meanwhile the morale of the men of the Task Force would receive a considerable boost.

Moreover, an air-launched Exocet attack would then become unlikely while Argentinian ships were at sea, meaning that their fleet's return to port would "telegraph" to the Task Force commander the likelihood of such an attack.

Yours faithfully,

J. WOOLLEY,
Haven,
Clapgate Road,
Bushey,
Hertfordshire.
May 9.

From Mr T. D. Bridge

Sir, There is a weapon which Admiral Woodward appears not to have used, which will not kill and yet is one which we may shortly not be able to use.

I refer to the facts about the Falklands situation and the delivery of these by leaflet and other means direct to the 7,000 Argentine servicemen on the islands.

Evidence continues to come forward that the Argentine soldier believes in his nation's claim. This is hardly surprising as each man since early school days has been told at very least that the Falklands belong to his country.

The Argentine soldiers are neither fools nor cowards. Below field rank it appears that the men are convinced that their cause is right. We may, therefore, expect a hard fight.

It would cost comparatively little to drop leaflets that set out in simple terms, and in the Spanish spoken in Argentina, the facts about the Falkland Islands, how the present position arose and why the British task force has been ordered to the South Atlantic. Leaflets can be dropped by air over the Falklands and by Vulcan over Buenos Aires. Leaflets do not win wars but can give powerful support to a commander able to use them.

If and when an Argentine Government comes to negotiate, the Foreign Office will not want BBC World Service nor any other agency of HMG to present such truths direct to the armed forces of the Argentine as Admiral Woodward can now do.

If Admiral Woodward has not yet been given men and systems to enable this weapon to be used, then surely action must be taken today.

Yours faithfully,

T. D. BRIDGE,
The Army Quarterly,
1 West Street,
Tavistock,
Devon.
May 4.

Soccer crowd control

From Mr R. Gregory

Sir, In the wake of the second death outside a football ground in north London this season, the time is long overdue for some home truths to be stated. The only way you can guarantee that rival supporters will be segregated inside a ground is if the match is made "all ticket". In other words ensure compulsory, rather than rely on voluntary, separation.

As a supporter of Arsenal who has often stood on Highbury's "infamous" North Bank I'm well aware of the peculiar reluctance of Arsenal Football Club to achieve this very obvious precaution. Most clubs are equally well aware of which matches are liable to involve crowd disturbances — ie local "derbies" where there will be considerable numbers of opposition supporters in attendance. Surely some action along these lines is not too much to ask? In the longer term the only real answer to this perennial problem is to have all-seater stadiums for all first division clubs. And if there are any more deaths in the future — as alas there surely will be — then the possibility of an Act of Parliament compelling clubs to bring about this long overdue innovation cannot be ruled out. All first division clubs kindly take note.

Yours sincerely

ROBERT GREGORY,
Churchill College,
Cambridge.
May 4.

Present help for Vietnam's people

From Sir Arthur Peterson and others

Sir, David Munro's film on ITV "Going Back" (review, April 29) recording the return to Vietnam of American war veterans is a stunning indictment of the West's efforts to isolate and ignore the sufferings of the Vietnamese people. The scenes of starving and deformed children in a stinking hospital in Saigon with virtually no medical facilities will remain with us for a very long time.

With their own country in such a desperate plight, little wonder that thousands of Vietnamese continue to risk everything in attempts to leave in unseaworthy boats. In the first three months of 1982, 11,398 reached countries of first asylum. Many were robbed and raped. Many others drowned. Now the United States Government has announced that it will only accept those Vietnamese who have close family ties or who worked for the United States or South Vietnamese governments. Most other Western governments have greatly reduced their refugee programmes. Britain's programme is closed. What will happen to those who continue to arrive in Hongkong, Thailand and Malaysia?

Britain has supported the United States embargo on aid shipments to Vietnam. Britain has also persuaded the EEC to stop humanitarian aid to Vietnam. This policy merely worsens the situation in Vietnam, encourages more Vietnamese to leave and contributes towards the terrible deprivation we saw in David Munro's film.

We would strongly urge the Government to support the French proposal that the EEC should resume food aid to Vietnam, and we would urge British people who want to help relieve the suffering of Vietnamese children to contribute to the assistance programmes being sponsored by Christian Aid, CAFOD, Ockenden Venture, Oxfam, Quaker Peace & Service and others.

Yours faithfully,

SIR ARTHUR PETERSON,
MARTIN BARBER,
C. M. BAX,
ANDREW C. CLARK,
R. A. HOOD,
GRAEME C. JACKSON,
JOYCE PEARCE,
BRIAN WALKER,
British Refugee Council,
Bondway House,
3/9 Bondway, SW8.
May 7.

Animal experiments

From Sir Francis Avery Jones

Sir, The designation of a World Day for Laboratory Animals on April 24, as reported in *The Times*, highlights the anxiety felt by many members of the public. Their intercessionary prayers in many churches have in part already been met, as there has been great activity in this field. Only last week The Humane Research Trust, one of several active organizations, held an important conference at Manchester which was attended by medical scientists from many universities, by representatives of national and multinational pharmaceutical companies, the Home Office, medical foundations and by individuals.

This conference brought together the present experience of alternatives to the use of laboratory animals. This movement is being strongly supported by many medical scientists who are all too well aware of the difficulties and fallacies of extrapolating animal work to man.

With the use of human volunteers, with snippets of tissue donated by patients at the time of an operation, blood samples and placentae, a remarkable amount of invaluable information can be obtained. Such human studies can not only reduce the numbers of animals used but also improve the quality of scientific observations.

However with the strong demand from the public for safety of drugs and environmental chemicals there is a vast field of toxicology to be covered and for a long time yet there will be a need for animal experiments. It is to be remembered that animals as well as man have benefited enormously from all the work hitherto done producing so many vaccines and potent drugs and in uncovering environmental dangers.

The call for a Government ban on behavioural and psychological experiments in animals could get much support from within the medical profession who know how right Pope was in saying "the proper study of mankind is man".

The time is rapidly approaching when the public will be asked to volunteer their help to augment the human studies by the staff of research centres under taken on themselves.

Yours faithfully,

F. AVERY JONES,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
April 24.

Parliament of rogues

From Mr R. R. Darlington

Sir, Golfers at Aberdovey can confirm the aptness of another curious noun of assembly, an "unkindness" of ravens, as they watch their balls being removed from the fairways and carried off to the less accessible areas of the Snowdonia National Park.

Yours etc.,

R. R. DARLINGTON,
Uwchlan,
Aberdovey,
Gwynedd.
May 8.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 10: The Queen, Patron, and The Duke of Edinburgh, today met members of the Royal Forestry Society during the Society's centenary visit to the Crown Estate Woodlands at Windsor.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival at the Savill Garden by the Deputy Ranger, Windsor Great Park (Mr Roland Wiseman) and the President of the Society (Sir Marcus Worsley, Bt).

Squadron Leader Adam Wise was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, was present this evening at a Gala Performance of *The Sound of Music* at the Apollo Victoria Theatre, London, SW1.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) this morning called upon The President of the Republic of Maldives at Claridge's and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Excellency upon his arrival in this Country.

The Queen was represented by His Excellency Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay (Governor-General of Mauritius) at the Cremation of Sir Leckraz Teelock (High Commissioner for Mauritius and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps) which was held at Brixee Verdiere, Mauritius this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 10: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attended the Royal Academy of Arts Annual Dinner at Burlington House, Piccadilly, this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the gold standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, on July 15.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a performance of *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* given by the New Shakespeare Company at the Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, on July 15.

Requiem Mass for Mrs Harold Stevens will be celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, on Wednesday, June 2, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Charles Michael Miller will be held at All Hallows by the Tower, Byward Street, London, EC3, at 11.30 am on Tuesday, May 18, 1982.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Emmerson and Miss J. Roberts
The engagement is announced between Robin, only son of Mr and Mrs David Emmerson, of Northampton, and June, daughter of the late Mr Dennis Roberts and of Mrs Lilian Roberts, of Wimbledon.

Mr P. J. Gurnell and Miss C. A. Blandy
The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. R. Gunnell, of Old Farm, Chigwell, and Caroline, second daughter of Professor and Mrs J. P. Blandy, of Loughton, Essex.

Mr D. I. Howie and Miss V. E. Newman
The engagement is announced between Douglas, elder son of Mr and Mrs I. F. Howie, of Ways End, Wilderness Road, Chislehurst, Kent, and Victoria, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. E. Newman, of Fir Tree Cottage, Newtown, near Wickham, Hampshire.

Mr J. D. Mitchell and Miss N. M. F. Minchin
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs P. D. Mitchell, of Courtfield Gardens, London, SW5, and Nicola, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander C. Minchin, RN, and Mrs Minchin, of Eddells Mill, Painswick, Gloucestershire.

Mr A. J. Melrose and Miss L. Woodcock
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Melrose, of Leatherhead, Surrey, and Landa, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Aidan Woodcock, of Mollington, Cheshire.

Mr A. L. Watson and Dr S. M. Benley
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of the late Group Captain and Mrs A. C. Watson, of Penn, Buckinghamshire, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Henley, of Norwich.

Marriages

Conte Uberto Ardovini and Miss R. J. P. Maitland Robinson
The marriage took place on April 10, 1982, at St John's Church, Jersey, between Conte Uberto Ardovini dei Lord Di Dantomuria, of Florence, Italy, and Miss Rebecca Maitland Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. C. Maitland Robinson.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr R. C. Miles and Miss S. Dawson
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 1, at St Thomas' Church, St Helier, Jersey, between Mr Richard Christopher Miles, son of Mr Eric Miles and of Mrs Cynthia Miles, and Miss Sarah Dawson, daughter of Mr Peter Dawson. Father J. M. Chuffart, OMI, officiated, assisted by the Rev A. Stievenard.



The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Christopher Leaver, congratulating Mr William Forrester, who is confined to a wheelchair, for gaining the highest marks in the City guide courses examination. Mrs Pamela Webb (centre) was second.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of The Maldives. The other guests were:

Mr Fathulla Jameel, Miss Aneesa Ahmed, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner and Mrs Moorthy, Mr and Mrs C P Srivastava, Mr Cranley Onslow, MP, and Lady June Onslow, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, MP, and Mrs Rifkind, Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP, and Mrs Ashley, Sir George and Lady Leitch, Mr and Mrs Ivor Limus, Mr and Mrs Roger Davies, Professor and Mrs A W Wolfendale, Mr and Mrs James Norris, Mr Michael Morris, MP, and Mrs Morris, Mr Barry Porter, MP, and Mrs Porter, Mr and Mrs Gordon Kirk, Mr and Mrs Adam Hassan, Mr and Mrs Anthony Slade, Mr and Mrs C H B Reynolds, Dr and Mrs Andrew Forbes, Sir John and Lady Nicholas, Sir Peter and Lady Preston, Mr and Mrs A E Donald, Mr Ian Gow, MP, Mr Bernard Ingham and Mr John Coles.

HM Government
Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House in honour of Dr Henry Kissinger. Among those present were:

Mr Edward J Streator, Sir Harold Macmillan, OM, Lord Home of the Hirsel, Lord Belstead, Mr Peter Shore, MP, Sir Antony Acland, Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, Sir Michael Palliser, Mr David Watt, Dr Christoph Bertram, Mr Charles Douglas-Home and Mr B J P Fall.

Service luncheon

3rd Indian Light Anti-Aircraft Battery
Officers of 3rd Indian Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, now 14th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Pakistan Artillery, held a luncheon yesterday to mark engagements of the battery in Burma in 1942. Colonel M. A. Khawaja, Army Attache, and Colonel C. A. H. M. Noble, chairman of the Indian Divisions' Memorial Project, were the guests. Greetings were received from the Battery in Pakistan.

Receptions

The Marquess of Lansdowne
The Marquess of Lansdowne, chairman of the Franco-British Society, held a reception yesterday evening at the House of Lords for members of the society and their guests, after a meeting held in the House of Commons by courtesy of Mr Percy Grieve, QC, MP. The guest speaker at the meeting was Sir Reginald Hibbert.

Balfour Diamond Jubilee Trust
Mr and Mrs Trevor Chinn were hosts at a reception given in honour of General Chaim Herzog at the Carlton Tower Hotel yesterday. Among the guests were:

Mr Ellis Birk and Baroness Birk, Mr and Mrs Melvyn Bragg, Judge and Mrs Henry Callman, Mr and Mrs Rosser Chinn, Mrs Maurice Edelman, Lady Falkender, Mrs Henry Gestetner, Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, Mr and Mrs Frank Green, Professor H Himmelweit, Sir Emmanuel and Lady Kaye, Mr Robert Maxwell, Lord and Lady Mishcon, Colonel and Mrs Pinchant, Lord Segal, Mr J Edward Sieff, Sir Harold Wilson, MP, and Lady Wilson, Sir Leonard and Lady Wolfson and Mr Justice and Lady Woolf.

Dinners

Royal Academy of Arts
The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, was a speaker at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts, held at Burlington House last night. Sir Hugh Casson, PRA, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, and the French Ambassador. Among others present were:

The Ambassador of Japan, the Italian Ambassador, the Indian High Commissioner, the Spanish Ambassador, Mme de Margerie, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, Lord Lever of Manchester, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, Baroness Lee of Asheridge, Lord Gibson, Lord Goodman, CH, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH, Mr David Steel, MP, the Chairman of the GLC, Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, Sir Nicholas Goodison, Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, Sir William Rees-Mogg, Mr Peter Jay, Miss Iris Murdoch, Mr Rodrigo Moynihan, RA, and Mr Jack Goldhill.

Wine and Spirit Trades' Benevolent Society
Herr Hanns-Christof Wegeler, president of the Wine and Spirit Trades' Benevolent Society, presided at the annual dinner of the society held yesterday at Grosvenor House. The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was the guest of honour. Mr Peter C. Hasslacher, chairman of committee, also spoke. The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Lord Forte were among the guests.

Cambridge University Disraelians
The annual dinner of the Cambridge University Disraelians commemorating the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was held at the Chelsea Arts Club on Saturday. Mr Giles Kavanagh, St John's College, was in the chair and Mr Paul Serfaty, Trinity College, proposed the toast.

Service dinner

1st Bn The Wessex Regiment (Rifle Volunteers)
Officers of the 1st Bn The Wessex Regiment (Rifle Volunteers) held a dinner on Saturday in the Officers' Mess, Tedworth House, to dine in the Honorary Colonel, Major-General M. J. H. Walsh. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Dutton, presided and the Commander of 1st Infantry Brigade, Brigadier E. H. A. Beckett, was the principal guest.

Service reunion

Gurkha Brigade Association
The annual reunion of the Gurkha Brigade Association was held at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on Saturday. Major-General J. A. R. Robertson presided, assisted by Major-General R. W. L. McAlister, chairman of the association. Among those present were the Nepalese Ambassador and Mme Bhuban and Sir John and Lady Saunders.

Supper

HM Government
Sir Michael Palliser was host yesterday at a supper party held at the Savoy Hotel in honour of *Dr Henry Kissinger after a visit* to the Savoy Theatre.

£14,062 for faience ice buckets

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An unusually fine group of Marseilles *faience* from the Reynaud collection was offered for sale in Geneva by Christie's on Sunday night. The bidders were selective but determined when there was something they really wanted. *Elegant floral* decoration from the Veuve Perrin factory was the most popular line.

A pair of ice buckets decorated with sprays of flowers on a white background, dated by Christie's about 1770, sold for 49,500 Swiss francs (estimated 10,000-15,000 fr) or £14,062. A rococo vase to hang on the wall, decorated with a riot of summer flowers on a yellow ground, the pierced cover surmounted by a *faience* rose, also from the Veuve Perrin factory and dated to 1760, made 30,800 francs (estimated 8,000-12,000 fr) or £8,750.

Farther down the scale prices came as less of a surprise. A square soup tureen of elaborate rococo form and decorated with landscapes at the Fauchier factory around 1760 made 8,800 francs (estimated 8,000-12,000 fr) or £2,500.

Henri Reynaud, who formed the collection, was a former consul general of San Marino in Geneva. Two thirds of his important collection of Marseilles and Moustier *faience* was dispersed in France. The last third had been consigned to Christie's by a Swiss heir. The sale was 9 per cent unsold.

OBITUARY

COL WILLIAM NASH
Advocate of profit sharing in industry

Colonel William Nash, CBE, (Peter to his friends) who died on May 5, was a well-known, much loved and highly respected figure in North West Kent. He was 89.

Born on August 4 1892 at Crayfield, St Paul's Cray, he was the fifth generation to enter the family papermaking business at Cray Valley Mills, of which he was the head from 1914 until his retirement in 1967.

He was a man of wide interests with a deep sense of public duty and social responsibility.

As an industrialist he must rank as one of the most enlightened of our time. One of the pioneers of co-partnership, he was a firm believer in, and advocate of, profit sharing in industry which he developed in varying forms in his own company. He was at one time deputy chairman of Industrial Co-Partnership Association (re-named Industrial Participation Association). On working and safety conditions generally, he always exercised the greatest concern and nothing was left undone to provide the best possible amenities and comforts for all employees.

An enthusiastic member of the Territorial Army, he served in India and Persia during the whole of the First World War and continued until he went on to the reserve in 1928 with the *honorary rank of* major. Between the wars he devoted his time and energies to the re-building and re-development of the family business. Early in 1939 he was recalled to command the 6th Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment and in April 1940 he took his Battalion to France, with many other units, in a forlorn endeavour to stem the German advance. He was captured on May 24th and for five years remained a prisoner of war in German hands. He was reunited with his family in April 1945. For a period after the war he served as honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal West Kent.

Nash took a prominent part in the affairs of the paper industry, serving on the executive council of Paper Makers' Association from 1921 to 1939 and held the office of chairman of the Technical Section from 1926 to 1928. In local affairs, he had, throughout his life, been associated with many social and charitable organizations. Particular mention should be made of his work with the Fairbridge Society and the War Pensioners' Welfare Committee. On the political scene, he was a member of the Conservative Association and for a number of years was president of the Chislehurst Division of the Conservative Association. For these services he was made CBE in 1963.

He leaves a widow, three sons and seven grandchildren.

DR J. B. RANDELL

Dr J. B. Randell, MD, FRCP, FRCPsych, who died on April 30 at the age of 63, was physician for psychological medicine at Charing Cross Hospital from 1949.

John Bulmer Randell was born on August 25, 1918, the second son of Percy G. Randell and Katie E. Bulmer, and was educated at The College, Penarth, and at the Welsh National School of Medicine. He obtained the degrees of B.Sc. (1938) and MB, BCh Wales (1941), and held the posts of medical officer at Cefn Coed Hospital and at Sully Hospital in 1941-42. From 1942 to 1946 he was a temporary Surgeon Lieutenant in the RNVR, and after leaving the service he was for two years first assistant medical officer to the York Clinic at Guy's Hospital.

He obtained the Diploma in Psychological Medicine in 1945 and was admitted MRCP London in 1947. He became FRCP in 1964, MD in 1960 and FRCPsych in 1971.

After holding for a short period the post of psychiatric registrar at St Ebba's Hospital, Epsom, he was psychotherapist to St George's Hospital during 1948-51 and in 1949 he was appointed assistant psychiatrist at St Thomas's Hospital. He held the post until 1959. He had also been neuropsychiatric specialist to the Ministry of Pensions. He published *Sexual Variations* in 1973.

He married in 1944 Margaret Davies, by whom he had a daughter.

MAJ-GEN C. G. PHILLIPS

Major-General Charles George Phillips, CB, DSO, MC, who died in Nairobi on May 1 aged 92, had wide experience of African colonial troops. Educated at Repton and RMC, he was commissioned in the West Yorks Regiment in 1909 and commanded its 1st Battalion in India during the Quetta earthquake.

He fought in what was later Jubaland and in adjacent East African territories in 1914-18, being awarded the DSO and MC. At the outbreak of hostilities in World War II, he was awarded a Bar to his DSO when commanding the Namsos, Norway, expedition. From command of 146 Infantry Brigade (TA) in Iceland, he became GOC-in-C Gambia and then Sierra Leone in West Africa, prior to his retirement in 1944.

Subsequently he settled in Kenya, towards many of whose emergent industries and businesses he contributed greatly.

He is survived by Norah, his wife, and three daughters.

MISS HILDA REID

Miss Hilda Reid, daughter of Sir Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, died on April 24 at the age of 83. She became a writer of distinction chiefly (though not exclusively) of novels.

With her contemporary Vera Brittain she edited *Pavements at Anderby*, a collection of short stories and articles by another contemporary, Winifred Holtby. War interrupted her career as a writer of fiction. Already experienced as voluntary county organizer in Dorset, she became an ARP warden in Chelsea serving from 1939 to 1942. This experience, in turn, led to her making an important contribution to the volume on Civil Defence in the official War History in the years 1945-51.

Jean Picart le Doux, the French painter and tapestry designer, has died in Venice at the age of 80, while participating at a peace movement meeting. Picart le Doux was the creator of more than 500 designs for tapestries, and was an important figure in modern tapestry design.

Mr David John Lewis, Lord Mayor of Liverpool in 1962-63 and a member of Liverpool City Council for nearly 40 years died on May 6 at the age of 89. An architect by profession, he devoted much of his spare time to music, having been chairman of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

Yorkshire win bridge pairs

After five regional finals 42 pairs qualified to compete in the National Bridge Pairs Championship final at Derby last weekend. (A Bridge Correspondent writes).

Results: 1 R Knapp and P Caro (Yorkshire) 1,944; 2 C J Elliott (Sussex) and J Callingworth (Kent) 1,930; 3 J Rees (Essex) and J Barr (London) 1,829; 4 J R Manning and D Ashworth (Northants) 1,821; 5 J R Guthbert and J D Rease (London) 1,800; 6 Mrs B V Absalom (Surrey) and A Wolfe (London) 1,791.

Two regional finals of the Sobranie Challenge were played last weekend.

Results: Yorkshire regional final: 1 Edenbridge Club, Carlisle, 71 victory points; 2 South Ryedale Bridge Club, York, 70 victory points; 3 Doncaster Bridge Club team one, 65 victory points. Scottish regional final: 1 Dundee team one; 2 Phoenix bridge club, Glasgow; 3 Northern Arts Bridge club, Aberdeen.

University news

Oxford
Elections
CHRIST CHURCH: Assistant curatorship of pictures and lectureship, J Woodall, BA (York), MA (London); Fell exhibitions APA (Infield) M R Linford, M W F Wright.

Newcastle
Grant
Science and Engineering Research Council £545,682 to Professor David Kinniment, Dr Gordon Russell and Professor Harry Whitfield for research into design methodology and second generation design tools for VLSI.

Birthdays today

Sir Ian Percival, the Solicitor General, who is 61.

Sir Edgar Beck, 71; Mr Irving Berlin, 94; Sir John Compton Miller, 82; Mr Salvador Dali, 78; Sir Percy Faulkner, 75; Sir Ernest Harrison, 56; Professor Antony Hewish, 58; Sir Robert Hunt, 64; Sir Albert Kennedy, 76; Professor W. N. Medlicott, 82; Brigadier Joan Moriarty, 59; Mr Mike Sleman, 31; the Hon Montague Woodhouse, 65.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
The Duke of Norfolk to be a patron of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Trust.
Mr Dixon Asquith to be Warden of St Paul's Cathedral and Dean's Virger from May 31, in succession to Mr Arthur Morrison.
Mrs Rachel Kelly to be chairman of the National Association of Health Authorities in succession to Mr W. M. Darling.

Legal

Mr John Laws to be a junior counsel to the Crown, Common Law.

Latest wills

Baron Cornwallis, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, left estate valued at £1,452,371 net.
Mr Eustace William Frend, of Maidstone, Kent, motor engineer, left estate valued at £215,412 net. He left three-fourths of his property to the Institute of Cancer Research.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Angus, Mr Harold Mulholland, of Teddington, London, intestate £417,317
Brine, Mr Anthony, of Antigua, West Indies, estate in England and Wales £258,709
Broadbent, Mr James Henry, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, intestate £230,858
Cazalet, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, of Cheam, Surrey £70,663
Haines, Mr William Owen, of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, furniture manufacturer £411,695
Hayes, Mr William Joseph, of Cemaes Bay, Anglesey, intestate £314,524
Heatley, Mr William Gladstone, of Clapham Park, London £243,807

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

"No, I've never sung before in my life, or danced, *or juggled, come to that, or* swallowed swords or eaten fire. So all in all it's a bit of a challenge."

So says Ginger Pratt, who has been cast in the part of Nanki-Poo in the revolutionary version of *The Mikado* which opens next week. Until now Ginger has been drummer in the top rock group, Motorway Madness, but he was seen as a logical if surprising choice to spearhead the attempt to drag Gilbert and Sullivan kicking and screaming into the twentieth century. He was preferred to other possible choices such as Lord Olivier, Michael Parkinson, Melvyn Bragg, Kevin Keegan and the Lloyd Webber brothers, on the grounds that they were all rather obvious casting possibilities, and too versatile anyway.

"It's all great fun and a real laugh", says Pratt. "I'm cast as the son of the Mikado who is touring the country disguised as a drummer in a top rock group. I haven't really made head or tail of the lyrics yet, but I'm used to that. Also, I've been taking Japanese lessons, which seems odd, as I don't speak a word of it in the show. Still, *it shows we're taking it really* seriously, right?"

The part of Pooh Bah, the Lord High Executioner, is being taken by a man who not only has never sung or danced before, but has never appeared on stage. Julian Tingay was best known until now for the part he played in Mr Heath's Cabinet. He was preferred for the part to Lord Carrington, who was unavailable.

"Yes, it does seem odd picking a politician for a big part in a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta", Tingay admits, "*but their thinking was that* if I could behave like Pooh Bah already, then the singing and dancing wouldn't take too long to do — or the motor bike riding. Yes, I do one or two numbers on a motor bike, Honda, of course. It's all great fun, and it certainly beats working in the Government."

The parts of Gilbert and Sullivan were originally offered to Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber, but Rice could not fit the show into his busy cricketing schedule, so now the composer and lyricist are to be played by Accles and Pollock, two comedians who have been working the northern club circuit.

"Yeah, well, Gilbert and Sullivan weren't actually in the original script, I believe", says Accles, whose real name is Accles. "But it seemed too good a chance to miss, *having their quarrels and all* that, so we've worked it into the show. We've also worked in a lot of our normal act, which of course will be new to London. I think Pollock is going to open a *few* eyes; it's not everyone who can play the trumpet and bounce on a trampoline at the same time. Pollock is not his real name, of course. Tell the truth, I don't know what his real name is, but as we don't mix socially I've never needed to know."

The part of D'Oyly Carte himself is being played by the deputy manager of the Savoy Hotel, an inspired bit of casting, and the Mikado is to be played by Cedric Lloyd Webber, the little-known tap-dancing brother of Julian and Andrew.

"I believe the part was originally offered to the present Emperor Hirohito of Japan", *says Cedric*, "which would certainly have been an inspired bit of casting, but I gather there were difficulties with Equity. You always get things like this — Pish Tush, for instance, was as good as promised to Björn Borg, but apparently he was unwilling to go through auditions. Still, I'm overjoyed to be involved and we're all having a great time."

The American director of the show, Earl Prince, would not comment other than to say that he wished to make the show deeply authentic. Gilbert and Sullivan, after all, *were the television spectaculars* of their day, and he was only following their example.

The show will open next Monday, if the on-stage swimming pool is ready.

هكذا من الأصل

COMPANY PROFITABILITY
real pre-tax rate of return
percent 12 — 8 — 4
ALL
MANUFACTURING
ALL EXCL. N SEA OIL - - - -
60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 81
source: British Business

The last 20 years have witnessed a steady decline in the profitability of British companies outside the relatively prosperous North Sea oil sector. New official figures show that the real pretax rate of return on assets for companies not involved in North Sea activities fell to 2.5 per cent in 1981 from 3.5 per cent in 1980. Manufacturing companies fared even worse, with an estimated real rate of return last year of 1.5 to 2 per cent from 2.5 per cent in 1980.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 590.5, up 7.2
FT Gilts 69.01, up 0.63
FT Allshare 338.53, up 3.47
Bargains 18,535
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 7,564.59, up 5.42
Hongking: Hang Seng Index: 1,377.55 up 2.58

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING $1.8355, up 1 cent
Index 90.5, up 0.5

DM 4.25
Fr F 10.9400
Yen 428.00

DOLLAR
Index 111.8, up o.1
DM 2.2872, down pts

GOLD
$329.75, don $4.50

INTEREST RATES

Base rates 13%
3-month interbank 13⅛-13
Euro-currency rates
3-month dollar 14¾₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆
3-month DM 8⁵⁄₁₆-8⁷⁄₁₆
3-month Fr F 21⅞-21⅝

Argyll poised for takeover

Shares of Mr James Gulliver's Argyll Foods were suspended yesterday, sparking off speculation that the group is poised to make a substantial asquisition. At Friday's closing price of 103p, the food manufacturer and retailer has a market capitalization around £42m. Earlier this year Argyll bought 67 Pricerite discount stores from BAT Stores for £3m. Since there was no shares suspension, then any acquisition at this time is likely to be a large one. Allied Suppliers Occidental, is believed to be a prime target for Argyll.

Lacey quits Simplicity post

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, former chairman and chief executive of NCC Energy, has resigned as chairman and chief executive officer of the Simplicity Pattern group of the United States. NCC, now run by Cook International Inc, has sold its 20 per cent stake in Simplicity with which he once planned to merge NCC in a £50m deal.

£18.4m for steel towns

The European Commission is to make £18.4m available for new programmes in areas hit by closures of British Steel works. Payment will be made in conjunction with £29.4m from national resources. The programme, designed to run for five years, will concentrate on Strathclyde, Cleveland, Clwyd, South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan, Gwent and Corby where more than 58,000 jobs have been lost since 1975.

Export credits compromise

The United States is prepared to accept the compromise agreement on the export credits worked out in Paris last week, Mr Donald Regan, United States treasury secretary, said in Paris Yesterday. Mr Regan said that the compromise proposals, which involve a small increase in interest rates were not perfect but would be approved by the United States.

☐ THE SEVENTH Edition of Robert Willotts Current Accounting Law and Practice is published today. The only comprehensive directory of UK laws and accounting standards, the volume has been delayed to coincide with the full introduction of the 1981 Companies Act. This is now expected in a few weeks.

The Triumph Acclaim is British the European Commission has ruled. British Leyland asked the EEC for an opinion after the Italian Motor trade association claimed it was Japanese.

☐ Alfa Romeo, Italy' second largest car company, yesterday laid off 11,000 workers for 10 working days. The company which recently agreed with unions on a ceiling of 50 days temporary suspension during 1982, blamed falling demand.

☐ PERKINS Engines has invested £200,000 in a new production line at Peterborough for the 4.108 diesel engine used for vehicles and agricultural and industrial equipmment.

☐ THE agreement to reschedule $2,400m (£1,311m) of Poland's 1981 debt to Western banks, signed in Frankfurt on April 6, has come into force as planned, Dresdner Bank said. Dresdner is acting as international agent on the agreement.

☐ LISTER Diesels, the Gloucestershire-based subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley, has won orders from Bangladesh for engines and parts worth £2.5m.

☐ EGYPT'S state-owned National Bank is issuing through an overseas subsidiary the first Eurobond for an Egyptian borrrower, a $30m (£16.4m) floating rate serial note. The five-year note will carry a margin of ½ percentage point above the London interbank offered rate.

☐ ULSTER'S Local Enterprise Development Unit, which was set up 11 yrs ago to help small firms, said yesterday it had promoted 1,613 new jobs last year, compared with 1,055 in 1980 and 1,317 in 1979.

☐ NET United States imports of crude oil and Petroleum products averaged 3.1 million barrels a day for the four weeks ended April 30 — 41 per cent below the same period average in 1981, the energy department reported yesterday.

☐ ALASKA should not contribute state money to help to finance the Alaska natural gas pipeline, a study group recommended to Governor Jay Hammond in Anchorage. But it added that talks with sponsors of the project on financing should continue.

☐ BURMA'S deputy prime minister, U Tun Tin, yesterday asked Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan to continue extending economic assistance to Rangoon. He hoped Tokyo would increase assistance by 20 per cent from the 1981 level of 34,500m yen (£81m).

COMPANIES

BRITISH Home Stores staged a recovery in the second half to end the year with profits up from £39.7m to £42.6m before tax. Page 16
LEADING jobber Akroyd & Smithers pushed up first half profits from £5.9m to £10.6m before tax on the back of falling interest rates and rising markets. Page 16
LAUNDRY and textile equipment manufacturer Neil & Spencer is to press ahead with its £500,000 rights issue despite the board's admission that it will not meet the profit forecasts in its rights issue circular. Page 16
ROBERT MAXWELL's British Printing and Communication Corporation is urgently considering whether a higher bid for Lonsdale Universal would be justified after the Lonsdale board said the 60p a share offer from John Menzies gave a full valuation of the business. BPCC holds a 10.25 per cent stake in Lonsdale. Page 16

Tysons, Liverpool-based construction engineers, raised pretax profits from £155,000 to £1.478m. Sales were also up at £27.326m against £21.69m and earnings per share were 29.05p against 7.64p last time. Dividends have been held at the same level as last year at 3p gross per share. Page 16

TODAY

Company News: Interims: Associated Paper Industries, Thomas Borthwick, Commercial Union, Fred Cooper, NNS News, Smith and Nephew (first quarter), Whessoe.
Finals: Baggeridge Brick, Barr and Wallace Arnold, Costain Group, First Castle Electric, John Foster, Hunting Associates, More O'Ferrall, Sears Holdings, Shires Investments, TR Property Investments, United Engineering Industries, Usher Walker, Wace Group.
Economic Statistics: Retail sales (March-final), wholesale price index numbers (April), HP and other instalment credit business (March), London clearing banks monthly statement (mid April), provisional estimate of monetary aggregates (mid April).

PRICE CHANGES

Akroyd & Smithers 205, up 12
British Home Stores 170, up 9
Hawker Siddeley 324, up 4
Reed Int 304, up 10
Grand Met 221, up 4
United Scientific 388, up 20
Cable & Wireless 275, up 11
Raner Oil 325, up 10
Churchbury Est 625, down 5
Trident TV 'A' 64½, down 20
Rustenburg 166, down 6
Crouch Group 102, down 6

Brittan urges rethink on public services

By Frances Williams

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, has hinted at a shake-up of public services which would involve an expansion of private provisions.

In a keynote speech reviewing the Government's three years in office, he attacked the view that public services should increase in line with national wealth.

He told the Institute in Fiscal Studies in London: "The real question is how much the State can afford to provide, free, and still leave the individual citizen with the incentive and ability on top of that ... to provide for his own old age, his on health and his own children's education, directly".

Mr Brittan, pointed out that the three big social programmes — social security, health and personal social services, and education — will cost £58,000m in 1982-83, almost half the total public spending. But he said there was no "right" level of spending.

Though some minimal level of services had to be provided by the State, he said "I believe we have to begin to rethink both the way the basic services are financed and delivered and the way that people choose, and government provides, services above the basic level."

Mr Brittan said that expectation of continuous improvements in public services was one of the biggest single problems governments now faced in the harsher economic climate of the 1980s and beyond. He spoke pessimistically of being able to maintain, "and so far as possible improve on a fair basis", the sevices needed.

Mr Brittan said serious thought should be given to changing the basis on which public services are provided.


Brittan: A whole range of possibilities

He said: "People want and expect increased choice and increased flexibility and monolithic state-run services do not provide this."

An answer may be to create greater variety and flexibility in provision, financing and delivery systems, he suggested.

He said: "There may be scope for a whole range of different possibilities, with public and private facilities co-existing and supplementing other, together with an increased reliance on private insurance, vouchers and the like." Legislation would be needed to ensure minimum standards.

Mr Brittan did not elaborate on these possibilities. But ministers are now studying methods of financing the health service and the idea of education vouchers has strong support within sections of the Conservative Party.

Mr Brittan may also be preparing the ground among his Cabinet colleagues for a tough line on public spending in his present round of departmental discussions before decisions iin the autumn on spending ahead. Some ministers may want to argue that economic recovery justified commensurate improvement in services.

On the economy Mr Brittan, while acknowledging that the Government had failed to achieve its objectives of cutting the burden of taxation and public spending, said its firm strategy was beginning to pay off. It was inconceivable, he added, that ministers would wish to change it.

Cut in US interest rates 'no cure-all'

From David Blake
Paris, May 10

America's high interest rates dominated talks of the leading industrial finance ministers at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development here today. Mr Donald Regan, United States Treasury Secretary, accepted the need for action to cut the budget deficit and to bring down American interest rates. But warned the other ministers that such action was "no panacea" for the world's economic problems.

The meeting, which finishes tomorrow is the first in a round of economic talks that culminate with the world economic summit at Versailles in early June. Today's discussions made it plain that there are now three conflicting views of what needs to be done to solve the problems of recession and inflation. Mr Regan's statement was designed to remind other countries that they have to play a part in bringing down interest rates throughout the world. The United States Administration says that other countries have to cut their budget deficit as well as America. Leading European nations think that the problem lies firmly in the United States, which they blame for high interest rates throughout the world.

Many smaller countries and the OECD secretariat want to see "a differentiated approach" under which the United States would cut its deficit but some other countries would boost demand.

Very little concrete progress in bringing these points of view together was achieved. Mr Regan said he had been impressed by the nmumber of countries wanting action to reduce the United States deficit.

It is clear that the United States is seeking both to head off European criticism of high interest rates and to put pressure on Congress at home.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor, was one of the milder speakers on the problem stressing the need for action but congratulating the United States on its progress in reducing inflation.

Sir Geoffrey also gave a strong warning to Japan of he need for it to open up its markets and to reduce its dependence on exports. Japan's trade surplus is emerging as a second major theme of international concern.

A communique is expected to be issued tomorrow, which will seek to emphasize that there is broad agreement on the need for sustainable economic growth.

Business Editor

Shares remain vulnerable

The stock market is never very good at second-guessing the course of politics or of wars. At the moment, markets are betting on a successful outcome in the South Atlantic and the consequent electoral advantage for Mrs Thatcher. Sterling is at an 11-week peak and the 30-share index at 590.5, up 7.2 yesterday, is within a whisker of its all-time high of 597.3 reached in April last year. The 600 barrier is clearly within reach.

The economic fundamentals, lower inflation, control over the borrowing requirement and money supply, improved last month. Sterling has held up well, dollar rates are set to fall, jobbers are short of stock, institutional cash is building up and long-term gilt yield due to decline.

Yet much of the recent good news has probably been discounted. "Sell in May and go away" is still one of the stock markets truer saws as summer counter-attractions loom. At present levels, shares are vulnerable to a sizeable decline until the autumn. First, however, the markets immediate course will be determined not by the fundamentals, but by events in the Falklands. There are signs of patriotic over-optimism in the City. That could change dramatically should there be an invasion.

FT30 INDEX
590 — 580 — 570 — 560 — 550 — 540 — 530
MAR APR MAY

Public services
Sticking to policy

Most governments by half-time, are already quitely abandoning their philosophical assumptions in favour of just coping with events and preparing for the next election. This Government seems to be doing the opposite. Last year, Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a long, thoughtful speech on the nationalized industries examining again the Conservative view of the state bodies. It heralded, unnoticed at the time, not so much a set of new policies as a renewed determination to carry out first Conservative principles of denationalization.

Now Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, has chewed over Conservative ideas for creating more "varied" services and the financing of health, education and social services. Government policies here are less defined than for nationalized industries. And the administrative and social problems of introducing universal health insurance, or education vouchers are immense. In so far as Mr Brittan gives any specifics it is to suggest that the state might provide basic services, as in hospital care, and that the private system can provide the extras, cosmetic surgery for example.

It is a suggestion of quite horrendous implications for education and social security just as for medicine. But the point Mr Brittan makes is really that there is now no alternative to such a radical rethink if the people are to have anything left in their post-tax income.

Gaming
Deeper issues

Trident's gamble on replacing lost television income with gaming revenue from the Playboy clubs seems to have failed. But the decision of the South Westminster magistrates raises more issues than the future of Trident.

Trident has two alternatives: it can appeal to a higher court or it can sell.

The company must therefore be seriously considering passing on the clubs to someone who can operate them.

How much of the £14.6m Trident paid for Playboy's British business can be recouped in the present climate is doubtful.

It is doubtful because of the extreme difficulty in guessing after yesterday's decision who might be a "fit and proper person". Trident lost its independent television franchises because it ws judged too powerful, not, because it was thought an unsuitable company.

There is a disturbing dimension to the variety of views regulators can apparently take about a company. It is of course true that companies, like individuals, may be better suited to some things than others.

Trident and its shareholders knew they were taking a chance, but they can be excused for questioning regulatory fickleness and for resenting the opprobrium that inevitably attaches to a company after such a decision.

Trade balance shows a £300m turnround

By Frances Williams

Britain's balance of overseas trade improved by more than £300m in February, notching up a surplus of £174m after a £132m deficiat the previous month. Exports were up by 4 per cent from the low January figure while imports dropped by 3 per cent.

The visible trade such as financial services and shipping, brought the surplus on the current account to £654m, nearly twice the £348 recorded in Janaury.

The turnround in the visible balance resulted from improvements in both oil and non-oil trade. The surplus on oil trade rose to £270m in February from £168m in Janaury, while the deficit on non-oil trade, a huge £300m in Janaury, narrowed to £96m.

But the relatively encouraging February figures disguise a more worrying long-term trend. In the three months to February the oil trade surplus jumped to £857m from £570m in the previous three months, with oil exports running at a record level of £2,500m. But this has concealed a deterioration in non-oil trade. After big surpluses in the second half of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 non-oil trade has plunged into deficit. In the latest three months the deficit has risen to £480m to £295m in the three previous months.

Excluding oil and erratic items such as ships, oil rigs, aircraft and precious stones, the volume of exports rose by 2 per cent in the month to February, a little higher than in the same month a year earlier but well below the levels of last autumn.

Exports overall showed a 5.5 per cent fall in the latest three month period from three months earlier. Though changes in the system of recording exports may have distorted the figures late last year Department of Trade officials comment that "the recent trend in the volume of exports was, at best, flat."

UK TRADE

Trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis, for known recording errors.

	[illegible]	Exports	Imports
1979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1981 Q1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Q2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Q3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Q4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1982 Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This is disappointing news for the Government which is relying on higher exports to contribute to economic recovery this year.

Imports fell by 2.5 per cent in volume terms between January and February, mainly because of a drop in imports of manufactures. Over the three months to February imports were down by 6 per ent from the previous three months after their big surge in mid-1981, but remain nearly 20 per cent above their levels early last year.

● A DROP in beer production at the Dar es Salaam brewery is costing Tanzania 2.5m shillings (£150,600) a day in lost tax revenues.

Uncertainty over Saudi oil output

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

There was renewed uncertainty yesterday about the exact level of oil production in Saudi Arabia, the largest producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, denied that his country's output had slipped to 5.5 million barrels a day from its official production ceiling of 7 million barrels a day. Shaikh Yamani refused to say what Saudi Arabia's production is, but according to industry sources, it is running at about 6.5 million barrels a day.

Meanwhile, the upward trend in spot prices is certain to be taken by Opec ministers as evidence that their attempts to resist price reductions by concerted production cuts are paying off. The ministers are scheduled to meet next week in Quito, Ecuador for a regular six monthly price-fixing meeting and market traders appear to be convinced that the official Opec reference price of $34 a barrel will now be held for the rest of this year.

Arab light crude was being quoted on the spot market yesterday in a range of $32.85 to $33.25 a barrel, about $4 a barrel higher than the low point reached in March. Cargoes of North Sea oil were available at about $34.70 a barrel, against an official term price of $31 a barrel.

Oil companies who originally doubted Opec's ability to resist market pressures for price cuts now acknowledge that the oil producers may have done just enough to hold prices through to the autumn when demand is expected to revive.

Pay gloom for state industry chiefs

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Corrspondent

Nationalized industry chairmen, whose relationship with the Goverment has becom increasingly strained over recent months, are resigning themselves to an across-the-board salary increase this year of no more than 6 per cent.

Ther is now a wideapread belief in the boardrooms of state corporations that the Government will once again hold down public sector salaries because of poor economic conditions.

Salaries are understood to be among the items for discussion at ameeting on Friday of the Nationalized Industry Chairmen's Group and at subsequent discussions with senior civil servants, but there appears to be little optimism that the gap between state chairmen's pay and that of leading private sector industry chiefs will be narrowed.

Successive governments have depressed salary increases in the public sector because of formal of informal incomes policies with the result that few nationalized industry chairmen were paid more than £50,000 last year compared with salaries well in excess of £100,000 paid to top private sector company directors.

Last year, few state chairmen received more than a 7 per cent rise, an exception being Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, whose salary rose by 25 per cent to £60.000.

The highest paid is Mr Peter Shelbourne, chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, who received £62,600 last year, but more typical are Sir Derek Ezra at the National Coal Board and Sir Denis Rooke of British Gas who were both paid £51,360.

Salaries apart, a main part of the nationalized industry chairmen's attention is devoted to the thorny issue of increasing government interference in the running of the corporations.

New government attempts to monitor the industries with the setting up of the Public Enterprise Analytic Unit — part of the Prime Minister's drive to make state companies more efficient — are seen by many state boards as the creation of yet another layer of government intrusion.

Headache for Whitehall headquarters

Top job at BL still unfilled

By Edward Townsend


Edwardes — Andrews — Horrocks

Department of Industry officials have drawnup a short list of candidates for the BL chairmanship when Sir Michael Edwardes quits at the end of the year.

It is understood that the list has not been the subject of widespread consultation and various options are still being studied.

Concern has been expressed within Whitehall about delays in finding a successor to Sir Michael, who is regarded as a difficult man to replace. In three years he has made a considerable impact on the company and, developed what many observers consider to be a notable style of brinkmanship, particularly in industrial relations matters. The BL job, which last year carried a salary of £95,500, is one of a number of top posts in the state sector that are proving a headache for Whitehall headhunters. Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electicity Generating Board, left last week without a successor being announced and in July, Sir Derek Ezra will leave the National Coal Board, also with no replacement yet announced.

There is also the problem of finding a new chairman for the British Steel Corporation when Mr Ian MacGregor's contract expires in June, 1983.

The slimming down and decentralizing of BL, has left four main groups—Cars, Unipart, Leyland and Land Rover—each with its own management team, and it is conceivable that these could be reestablished as separate companies.

The attraction of such a move is that it would isolate the much troubled Leyland commercial vehicle operation, badly hit last year by the recession in the truck market.

Another advantage is that the head of the holding company could be a non-executive chairman drawn from any industrial sector rather than from within the motor industry. BL's two non-executive chairmen of recent years were Sir Ronald Edwards in 1975 and Sir Richard Dobson in 1976.

A further alternative would be to appoint one of the two executive directors on the present BL board, Mr David Andrews and Mr Ray Horrocks, both of whom have adopted a higher public profile in the day-to-day affairs of the company.

In any event, Sir Michael is unlikely to accede to Whitehall requests that he rethink his decision to leave and will make his valedictory speech to shareholders at this Thursday's annual meeting.

MARKET SUMMARY

A shortage of high-quality stocks

Hopes that Wall Street would continue to lead international interest rates down kept London markets rising yesterday (Sally White writes). The Bank of England held London interest rates firm, but markets expect this intervention to halt once the Falklands fade as a threat to sterling. Confidence in an acceptable diplomatic solution stayed high.

The FT 30 index moved to within a few points of its all-time high in the afternoon, before profit-taking brought it back to close at 590.5 up 7.2. It had touched 594, just 3 points below last May's all-time record.

High institutional liquidity — Messel's forecast a May inflow of £1,300m to £1,400m plus £200m to £300m left from April — is supporting the markets.

Another important factor is that the steady interest of institutions in buying high quality stocks is exacerbating the problems being faced by the jobbers. They are short of quality stocks, because there are no sellers in size around, nor have there been for some months.

Defence stocks are a sector where the market is short. GEC went through £9 before it closed at 892, up 5p. Plessey closed at 428p, up 12p. Ferranti were 730p up 5p. Hawker Siddeley were up 4p at 342p. British Aerospace was a very active share, rising to 216p, up 3p. United Scientific closed at 358p, up 20p.

Gilts closed with long-dated stocks up ½ of a point, mediums were ¼ higher and shorts gained ⅛. On the trade figures they gained a further ⅛ in late trading.

All markets reported a low level of business, with brokers complaining that the uncertainty of the last few weeks had kept most of the customers away.

Two lines reported were one of 670,000 Anglia TV, which went fast, leaving the shares unchanged at 132p. A line of half a million Barratt went a couple of pence below the market price, leaving them at 290p.

Trident TV was slashed by the jobbers on the loss of the application for a casino licence for the Playboy Club. The shares dropped from 84½p to 68p, and down a further 4p in after hours trading.

Akroyd's figures reflected the earlier high turnover this year in the gilt market. The pre-tax was £10.6m against £7.76m. The shares rose 12p to 205p. The dividend is up, too, at 4p against 3.5p.

British Home Stores figures, with profits up 7 per cent, took the shares to 176p, up 15p.

Hopes of lower interest rates failed to help **Lloyds Bank**, still becalmed by its Argentinian interests — it stayed at 408p. But **Barclays** were up 5p at 416p.

Among the sharpest rises was King & Shaxson, up 6p at 90p, and Smith St Aubyn, up

Prestige Group, manufacturers of household goods were in demand on forecasts of figures up from £6.6m to £7.5m. That is on a price earnings ratio of 9 and a yield of 5¼ per cent. The shares rose 5p to 188p.

2p at 37p the discount houses, hoping to benefit from the interest rate cuts.

First Castle was up 5p at 61p ahead of figures.

The gold shares suffered heavily from the decline in the gold price and there were falls of 50 cents to a dollar. In the sterling quotations, **Western Holdings** were down £1 1/16 to £17 5/16, Western Deep dropped 50p to £11 and Blyvoors were down 15p at 436p.

Oils were all firmer, with **Ultramar** up 10p at 458p ahead of the figures. **Husky Oil** gained 15p at 295p, **Shell** was just 2p higher at 420p.

Worries about the High Street price war left **Tesco** at 56p and **Sainsbury** at 610p, with **Kwiksave** down 4p at 228p.

Brewers were a good market, with **Grand Met** at 221p, up 4p.

Higher bid hopes took **Anderson Strathclyde** up 4p to 142p. The Charter Consolidated bid is worth around 135p.

Reed International jumped 10p to 304p on figures due in early June. **Courtaulds** was a further 5p higher at 95p *ahead of figures, and Cable & Wireless* were up 11p at 275p ahead of its results.

Two small shares which rose in speculative dealing were handbag manufacturers **Lanca** up 14p at 50p, and shoemakers **Lambert Howarth**, up 12p at 77p. Both received weekend newspaper mentions.

Ash & Lacey, *metal fabricators*, rose by 18p to 315p on the chairman's statement that 1982 has started well, and the prospects for the first half are good.

Harris Queensway rose 4p to 182p, following on the recent good figures.

■ The pound strengthened *further in quiet trading on the foreign exchanges yesterday.* Its overall value, as measured by the effective exchange rate index, rose 0.5 to 90.5, the best it has been since the British fleet left for the Falklands more than a month ago. In dollar terms, the pound finished 1 cent higher at 1.8355.

Dealers said the Falklands issue continued to overhang the market, making for very cautious trading. However, sterling, like most other leading European currencies, benefited from a dollar that was reflecting softer Eurodollar rates on the possibility of a reduction in United States prime rates in the next week or so.

German marks rose from 2.2910 to 2.895 against the dollar, while French francs hardened from 5.9750 to 5.9615. Closing levels were below the best though. Swiss Francs dipped from 1.8910 to 1.9005 in the wake of cuts in Swiss time deposit rates.

The Japanese yen declined from 232.80 to 233.60 in dollar terms.

■ London discount market, money conditions had been expected to be tight, and the shortage eventually proved larger than had been anticipated. The Bank of England initially forecast £550m, amended this to around £450m at lunchtime, then uprated to £500m in the afternoon.

In its lunchtime open market operations, the Bank was able to buy only £6m of bills as it rejected probing offers by the houses at lower rates. These band two, bank bills the authorities took at 13 per cent. In the afternoon, the houses offered their paper at rates that allowed the authorities to take in a further £416m of bills across bands one to four at already established rates.

Interbank opened at 12¼ to 12½ per cent but went up to 13½ to 13 per cent. On the shortage forecast by the Bank of England. By lunchtime, it was up to 15 to 14½ per cent, but came off to finish in the area of 13 to 11 per cent.

Eurodollar deposits opened with a flurry, but became quiet. Fed funds were called 14½ per cent, much as expected, and the market slowed to await New York response to fresh pessimism by Henry Kaufman on the score of the prospective federal deficit.

CAPITAL MARKETS

A brisk pace of offerings in the *London international bond market* continued yesterday as borrowers took advantage of favourable market conditions.

However, the large supply of offerings tended to weaken prices of seasoned issues which opened down by as much as a half point despite the $4,900m decline in the narrow version of the United States money during the latest statement week.

Sears Overseas Finance NV is floating a $400m (£212m) 12-year zero coupon Eurobond issue at 23.50 through a syndicate led by **Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas.** Due in May 1994, the issue is guaranteed by Sears Roebuck and Co the United States retailer which owns Dean Witter Reynolds.

The republic of Ireland plans a private placement in Amsterdam of maximum Gld 75m (about £15m) of 10½ per cent Euroguilder notes at par. The notes, in denominations of Gld 10,000, will be redeemed on June 15, 1987.

The Swiss Franc issue launched by the city of Kobe has been fixed with a coupon of 6½ per cent and priced at 100¼ per cent, **Union Bank of Switzerland** announced. The Fr 100m (£27m) issue is open for public subscription until noon on May 14.

Credit Commercial de France said in Paris that the amount on its offering of floating rate Eurobonds with warrants has been raised to $150m (£79m) from $125m.

Conditions on the 15-year bonds are unchanged at ¼ point over the six-month London *Interbank offered rate.*

The Republic of Iceland's DM 75 (£17.12m) 9¼ per cent Eurobond was priced at 100½ to yield 9.17 per cent. The 10-year bullet bond was issued last week.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Akroyd and Smithers (I)	—(—)	10.6(5.9)	34.7(18.4)	4.0(3.5)	2·6	—13.5
Brit Home Stores (F)	428(410)	42.6(39.7)	13.0(13.5)	3.00(2.75)	5.7	4.75(4.50)
Brit Inv Trust (f)	—(—)	8.58(9.72)	9.33(9.48)	5(—1)	—	9.2(8.85)
G R Holdings (I)	11.2(12.8)	1.12(1.35)	10.9(13.1)	1.6(1.6)	5/7	—(—)
Murray Clydesdale (I)	—(—)	1.24(1.18)	1.8(1.77)	0.5(0.5)	—	—(—)
Outwich Inv (f)	2.8(2.76)	2.7(2.6)	2.42(2.71)	1.53—	—1	2.25(2.21)
C H Pearce (I)	11.87(10.87)	1.37(1.20)	—(1)	4.25(4.0)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

WALL STREET

New York, May 10. — Stock prices drifted lower in early trading, reflecting investors' concerns about the direction of interest rates and the possibility of a long fight in Congress over Federal budget proposals.

The Dow-Jones Industrial Average slipped 3½ points.

Declines led advances by three to two and volume totalled some 8m shares in the first half hour of trading.

Analysts said that selling may have been sparked by Salomon Brothers' economist Mr Henry Kaufman's statement yesterday that rates will rise to 1981's record highs, and the Federal deficit may be considerably higher than first projected.

	May 10	May 7
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Interst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Overseas Union Enterprise the diversified property arm of the Overseas Union Bank has increased its stake in the Asia, Commercial Bank through a purchase of shares from a unit of the United Overseas Bank for Singapore $22m (£5.8m). The move expected in Singapore circles, increased the stake to 19.15 per cent — fractionally below the 20 per cent takeover triggerpoint — from just under 10 per cent.

Merrill Lynch of New York is to acquire a substantial interest in Sun Hung Kai, a leading securities and banking concern in Hong Kong. Terms will not be disclosed until a final agreement said Merrill Lynch which also declined to specify the extent of the agreed-to investment. It will be less than a 50 per cent stake in Sun Hung Kai which offers a variety of financial services ranging from retail brokerage to investment banking.

Nippon Shinpan, Japan's largest consumer credit company, reported yesterday that its unconsolidated net earnings climbed 50.4 *per cent to* 7,109m yen (*£16.8m*) in fiscal 1981 to March from 4,724m yen in the previous fiscal year. Sales went up 23.5 per cent to 91,624m yen from the prior year's 74,184m yen. Per-share net earnings rose to 37.35 yen from 35.84.

New Zealand Forest Products expects 1982-83 earnings at least to equal the 1981-82 net profit of NZ$60.50m (£26m). Any improve*ment would depend on an upturn* in the economies of the United States and other major industrialized nations. There is, however, no indication of this or of any improvement in demand for pulp and paper, the company said.

Cie Generale des Etablissements Michelin, holding company for Michelin Tyre, said the group will report a heavy consolidated fall for 1981 as a result of FFr661.7m loss (£61m) by its tyre-making unit, **Manufacture Francaise des Pneumatiques Michelin.**

Victor of Japan's unconsolidated net income and sales both posted records in the yesr to March 20, as a 36.1 per cent rise in net from a year earlier mirrored a 36.6 per cent rise in sales.

COMMODITIES

COPPER. — Afternoon — Higher grade cash, £865-5.50, three months, £892-3.00. Sales: 7,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £857.00-8.00, three months, £880.00-82.0. Sales 25 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £860.50-61.00, three months, £890.00-90.50. Settlement, £861.00. Sales: 12,700 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £854.00-55.00, three months, £883.50-84.00. Settlement, £855.00. Sales, 250 tonnes.

TIN. — Afternoon — Standard cash, £7,040-45 a tonne, three months, £7,200-05. Sales 560 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,040-45, three months £7,200-05. Sales nil tonnes. Morning — Standard cash £7,040-45; three months, £7,195-7,200. Settlement, £7,045. Sales 420 tonnes. High grade was idle, cash, £7,040-45, three months, £7,195-7,205. Settlement, £7,045. Sales nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M[illegible] a picul.

LEAD.—Afternoon — cash, £318.00-8.50 per tonne, three months, £331.50-32.00. Sales, 2,625 tonnes. Morning — cash £318.00-18.50, three months, £331.50-32.00. Settlement, £318.50. Sales, 6,175 tonnes.

ZINC.—Cash, £411.00-2.00 per tonne; three months, £417.00-7.50. Sales, 2,400 tonnes. Morning — Cash, £410.50-11.00, three months, £417.00-17.50. Settlement, £411.00. Sales, 2,475 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £168.55 ($309.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER: Bullion market (fixing levels) — Spot [illegible] per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent [illegible]); three months, [illegible]; six months, [illegible]; one year [illegible]. London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon — Cash [illegible]; three months [illegible]. Sales 28 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash [illegible]; three months [illegible]. Settlement, [illegible]. Sales 42 lots.

ALUMINIUM: Cash, £540.50-41.50 per tonne, three months £562.50-63.00. Sales, 2,150 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £538.50-39.50; three months £560.50-61.00. Settlement, £539.50. Sales, 4,500 tonnes.

NICKEL: Afternoon — Cash £2,765-75 per tonne, three months £2,832-34. Sales 174 tonnes. Morning — Cash [illegible], three months £2,830-40. Settlement, £2,[illegible]. Sales, 684 tonnes.

GOLD FUTURES: — Aug £184.00-£184.50 (last trade £184.60). Sept £184.50-£186.55 (no trade). Oct £188.20-£188.30 (last trade £188.20). Nov £190.00-£190.05 (no trade). Sales 75 lots making total 97[illegible].

RUBBER: — June 55.50-55.00; July 54.00-56.00. July-Sep 54.60-54.80; Oct-Dec 56.60-56.70; Jan-March 58.50-58.70; Apl-June 60.50-60.70; July-Sep 62.10-62.20; Oct-Dec 63.80-64.00; Jan-March 65.70-65.90. Sales 299 at 15 tonnes including one kerb.

COFFEE.—**ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne). May 1165-1166; July 1143-1145; Sept 1111-1112; Nov 1096-1098; Jan 1085-1097; March 1075-1086; May 1070-1082: Sales: 1817 lots including one option.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — May 960-962; July 995-997; Sept 1021-1022; Dec 1057-1058; March 1089-1090; May 1110-1111; July 1125-1138. Sales, 1,532 lots including no options.

SUGAR — The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £118; the "whites" price was unchanged £2 lower at £147. Futures (£ per tonne) Aug 124.75-124.90; Oct 129.80-129.95; Jan 132.50-133.50; March 140.70-140.90; May 143.50-144.00; Aug 148.00-149.00; Oct 152.00-155.00. Sales 3,083 lots. ISA prices (May 7): daily 8.06c; 15-day average 8.75c.

SOYABEANMEAL (£ per tonne) June 133.50-135.00; Aug 132.00-132.50; Oct 132.00-132.50; Dec 135.50-136.00; Feb 138.50-140.50; April 140.00-145.50. Sales 365 including one option and 10 kerbs.

WOOL (cents per kilo) NZ crossbreds No 2 contract. May 365-380; Aug 399-405; Oct 409-412; Dec 412-417; Jan 413-417; Mch 422-431; May 428-435; Aug 440-442; Oct 441-445. Sales 30 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). **WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No. 1 13½ unquoted. US dark Northern spring No. 1 14 per cent [illegible] half May to first half of June, £110.90. July 109.25. July-Aug 108 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob May £123, June October-December £116.25 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—S African white June-July 86.00 sellers. S. African yellow June-July 86.00 sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob May 119 June £119.35; July-Aug £107.25, Aug £106.75, £107.75 East coast. All cal UK unless otherwise stated.

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY:** March £115.95; May £112.80; Sept £104.75; Nov £108.75, January £112.70. Sales 116 lots.
WHEAT March £120.05; May £119.50; Sept £108.75; Nov £112.65; January £116.60. Sales: 155 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£122.60	£119.10	£110.90
E Mids	—	£119.40	£113.90
N East	—	£118.60	£113.70
Scotland	—	£121.30	£112.60

TEA:—A total of 41,727 packages was offered at yesterdays tea auction, where fair demand prevailed. Brighter Assam and colour dusts tended dearer, while mediums were irregular but unchanged on balance. Bangladesh tea remained strong. Best liquoring and good medium East Africans were well supported and put on one in three pence per kilo, with the remainder fully firm. Central Africans were barely steady. Ceylons sold readily at fully firm rates. Offshore offerings met selective enquiry with better quality sorts selling readily and plainer descriptions in limited demand.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices representative markets on May 8. GB Cattle 102.25p per kg lw (+1.45). UK Sheep 214.73p per kg est dcw (+5.50). GB Pigs 75.75p per kg lw (+1.47).

England and Wales: Cattle Nos down 8.9 per cent, ave price 102.53p (+1.75). Sheep Nos up 7.0 per cent, ave. price [illegible]87p (+3.85). Pig Nos down 12.5 per cent, ave price 73.65p (+1.45).

Scotland: Cattle Nos down 6.8 per cent, ave price 101.44p (+0.49). Sheep Nos down 31.5 per cent, ave price 207.69p (+2.08). Pig Nos down 13.2 percent, ave. price 77.72p (+2.51).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE (US per tonne). — May 295.50-96.00; June 285.50-86.00; July 282.75-83.25; Aug 284.50-85.00; Sept 285.75-86.00; Oct 287-75-88.50; Nov 289.00-92.00; Dec 290.00-96.00; Jan 290.00-99.00. Sales: 2066 lots of 100 tonnes each.
POTATOES (Gafta). — Feb £7.550. April £8.720. Nov £6.[illegible]. Sales [illegible].

BHS makes second-half recovery

British Home Stores, where former ICI chief Sir Maurice Hodgson is to become chairman, recovered from its dismal first half *when profits* fell by £3m to £7.6m to finish the year to April 3 showing a 7 per cent gain to £42.6m pretax.

The figures were well above outside estimates and the shares closed 15p higher at 176p. The final dividend has been raised by nearly a tenth to leave the total up from 6.43 gross *to 6.79p.*

The gloomy trends of the first half — lower gross margins, falling volume and market share — were reversed in the second half.

Sales in the second half, adjusting for the fact that there was one extra week's trading *the previous year,* increased by 7.4 per cent, which included a volume gain of 2½ to 3 per cent in non-foods. Growth came in women's and children's clothing and BHS managed to restore gross margins.

The higher throughput enhanced profits and the group also benefited from a rise of only 6 per cent in payroll costs, reflecting a cut in part-time staff.

Impoved liquidity and a much bigger contribution from the Savacentre joint venture with Sainsbury also helped the group to push up profits.

Savacentre, where BHS has now invested *£21m and five* stores have been opened, increased its contribution from £229,000 to £1.5m despite about £500,000 of pre-opening costs. No further stores have yet been announced.

A combination of tighter stock control and a shortfall on planned capital spending has pushed up liquidity — cash and near cash was up from £24m to nearly £40m at the year end — with the result that £1.1m of interest charges the previous year were replaced by £1.4m of net interest receivable.

However, a £3m reduction in stocks to £55.5m, com*bined with changes in stock* relief in the 1980 budget and other adjustments, has cut into stock relief and the tax charge is up from £12.1m to £15.8m. So after-tax profits were down by nearly £1m to £26.8m and earnings per share have fallen from 13.5p to 13.0p.


Sir Maurice Hodgson, new chairman of British Home Stores

Akroyd in profit swing

Akroyd & Smithers, stockjobbers, has swung sharply into profits in the 26 weeks to March 26 after losing money in the previous half.

The firm made £10.6m *before tax — more than in* the whole of the 1980-81 financial year when it made £5.9m pretax after providing £1m against money due from collapsed stockbroker Hedderwick, Stirling, Grumbar.

Although Akroyd began its first half on Black Monday last September when equities were tumbling and bank base rates poised to touch 16 per cent, it has since enjoyed falling interest rates and rising markets.

It did well in both gilts and equities, although gold and foreign shares were quieter as the outflow of money which followed the dropping of exchange controls eased. The dividend is being raised by 14 per cent to 5.7p gross.

A second dividend came in April from the Hedderwick liquidator of 35p in the £1. The origianl claim was for £1.85m and the latest payment, not included in the halfyear figures, means it has now had 80p in the £1.

The uncertainties caused by the Falklands crisis have been weathered "reasonably well" and providing it is all settled, Mr Timothy Nixon, director, said much would depend on the course of United States interest rates.

He said Akroyd would not be significantly affected by the forhtcoming changes in Stock Exchange rules governing outside shareholdings in broker and jobbers. The limit is to be raised from 10 to 30 per cent and Mr Nixon said Akroyd was likely to change its articles of association accordingly.

Neil discards profit forecast

Neil & Spencer, the laundry and textile equipment manufacturer, says it will not meet the profit forecasts made in its rights issue circular because of unexpected delays and adverse factors affecting its Spencer Westair subsidiary.

Shareholders at yesterday's annual and extraordinary meetings were told that the forecasts should be disregarded and that although the board had not been able to prepare revised forecasts, the issue would none the less proceed.

After a pretax loss of £1.7m in the year to last November, the board said in the circular that first half losses in the six months to May would be £500,000, offset by a return to profitability in the second half.

The rights issue is on the sis of one-for-two at 12p a share to raise a net £534,000 which will be used to cut bank borrowings. The shares plunged from 17p to the 12p rights price after being suspended pending the announcement.

Baring Brothers has confirmed that it will continue to underwrite the issue although sub-underwriters will be given the opportunity to be released from their commitments.

The group is urging shareholders to consider carefully whether or not to take up their entitlements under the rights issue. The only substantial interest in the group is a 5.1 per cent stake held by Outwich Investment Trust.

Barings has informed the board that *if its underwriting* commitment leaves it or persons acting in concert holding a stake of 30 per cent or more of the equity, its stake would immediately be reduced to below the 30 per cent level which under City Code rules would otherwise oblige it to make an offer for the remaining shares.

At last November's year-end bank loans and overdrafts had risen from £1.88m to £2.69m in spite of substantial rationalization which saw a 25 per cent cut in the workforce during the year.

The rights issue circular dated April 15 said orders in the first four months were up on the previous year, but a review within the last few days led the board to express its doubts on the outcome for the full year.

Lonsdale takes Menzies offer

The board of Lonsdale *Universal*, the office equipment, stationery and printing group, has given its reluctant acceptance to the 60p-a-share cash offer from wholesale and retail newsagent John Menzies, valuing Lonsdale at £5.64m.

It says that the offer is in excess of net assets amounting to 46.9p per ordinary share but is less than the market price, and reminds shareholders that other parties have been buying shares.

On the day that Menzies staged its dawn raid and later made a bid, Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation picked up a 6.51 per cent stake and later took this to 10.25 per cent. Menzies *has an 11.22 per cent stake.*

Mr Maxwell said last night that in view of the statement from Lonsdale and its financial advisers, Kleinwort Benson, that the 60p-a-share bid gave a full valuation, BPCC was urgently considering whether a higher bid would be justified.

With Lonsdale shares at 67p, 7p above the offer price, Lonsdale says the directors are taking no action in respect of their 3.7 per cent stake but recommends that shareholders accept the offer unless a higher price can be obtained in the market or elsewhere.

But the board rejects the Menzies offers for the preference shares as inadequate and says the directors will not be accepting in respect of their 22.8 per cent holding. Menzies is offering 60p cash for each 4.9 per cent cumulative preference share of £1 and 55p for each 4.9 per cent second cumulative preference share.

Meanwhile, Lonsdale has gone ahead with the sale of its engineering business, which Menzies had said it was not interested in.

Its assets have been sold for £268,000 cash to Edale Label Presses of Dunkinfield, Cheshire. Lonsdale had planned to dispose of the business before the bid from Menzies was made.

Name change for Tubes

Tube Investments has spent £47m in the last two years to close factories — including British Aluminium's Invergordon smelter — and to make 16,000 employees redundant. But the resulting increase in productivity has not helped the group's profits because it *has been swallowed up by* customers' demands for ever more competitive prices.

Reporting this to the annual meeting in Birmingham yesterday, Sir Brian Kellett, chairman, said despite 1981 being the first annual loss in the group's history (£23.1m pretax) there were now clear signs that the worst was over.


Sir Brian Kellett, chairman of TI Group

But he admitted that there were still no indications of a significant upturn in business. He said a *strong* pointer for the future was TI's retention of sufficient capacity to achieve considerably higher output with relatively small additions to costs when market conditions strengthened.

The meeting approved without dissent a recommendation that the company's *name should be changed* from Tube Investments to TI Group. Shareholders were told that for several years now the group had been referred to widely in the City as Tubes. In practice tube manufacturing had long ceased to be a dominant activity.

Mr Ernest Crouch, production manager of Turnright Controls, a subsidiary company, objected to a change in the articles of association requiring TI directors to hold a minimum of £250 worth of shares.

He said his own holding (about £1,100) was already bigger than many directors. If the minimum share holding was dropped and directors took advantage of it the confidence of other shareholders would be seriously undermined.

His amendment that a minimum shareholding be retained was defeated on a show of hands by the necessary 75 per cent majority.

£3.5m offer for Williams

Irish property developer Mr Finbarr Holland together with members of the Board of H Williams has made an agreed offer worth IR£4.3m (£355m) for the Dublin based grocery chain.

This follows last week's collapse of the Gallagher, Ireland's largest property group, which had made an offer for Williams in February and had received acceptances in respect of 48 per cent of the ordinary voting shares.

Holland Quinn is offering IR£7 cash for each ordinary and IR£62.87 for each A ordinary share, subject to Williams' losses not exceeding IR£1m in the period January 1981 to end May 1982 and a satisfactory report from accountants Coopers & Lybrand.

Williams made re-tax losses of IR£616,000 in the year to December 1980, with no dividend payment and last November, the board instructed Northern Bank Finance Corporation to seek any interested buyers.

The market in Willians shares is extremely thin, which has largely prevented shareholders from realising *their investment. The last* dealings in Dublin were at IR£7 for the ordinary and IR£2.30 for the A ordinary.

Holland Quinn has agreed to acquire or received irrevocable undertakings in respect of 73 per cent of the ordinary and 52 per cent of the A ordinary shares.

Williams' spokesman said the new owners would hope to take the group — which owns 17 retail outlets in Dublin and a meat processing factory — back to profits within two years.

The collapse of the property empire of 30-year-old Mr Patrick Gallagher with debts estimated at IR£30m came as a major shock to the Dublin property market, where values would be hit if the receiver decided to dispose off its entire holding at once.

LCP–Redland deal expected

LCP Holdings, the West Midland group with construction, metals and property interests, is set to sell its brickmaking subsidiary, Stourbridge Brick, to Redland Bricks, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Redland Group. The parties said yesterday that they expect an early conclusion of their negotiations.

Mr David Rhead, LCP's chairman, said the Stourbridge operation had been working at only 50 per cent of capacity for some time. "Redland would provide the means very quickly to get the plant working fully again," he said.

The first approach had come from Redland, though *others were also interested in* acquiring the subsidiary, he said.

Redland, which has eight brickworks in the South of England, and is reported to have been looking for a base in the Midlands, was likely to double the plant's workforce of 70, he said.

Another reason for the proposed disposal was intensifying competition in the brickmaking industry.

"We are too small to compete on our own and would rather Stourbridge were under Redland's umbrella when the battle breaks out," he said.

LCP acquired the plant in 1968, and apart from a small loss last year, the plant is believed to have been profitable since then.

Tysons higher

Tysons (Contractors), the Liverpool-based construction engineer, which specializes in commercial and educational building on Merseyside, in*creased pretax profits* from £155,000 to £1.478m for the year to December 1981, after recording losses of £363,000 in 1979. This half year profits were £448,000 against only £65,000 in 1980.

Tysons found its shares rising 6p to a new high of 43p yesterday. But the company's board remains conservative about prospects.

The dividend has been held at last year's level of 3p gross. As in prevous years, no interim was paid. The board also says that the reserves recently built up will be needed to buttress the company from the effects of the prolonged downturn in demand from which it has so far been shielded.

One of the company's biggest contracts is the construction of Liverpool Crown Courts. An agreement has been made with the Property Services Agency that the completion date will now be December 1983.

Turnover in the year rose to £27.32m from £21.69m. Earnings per share also increased — to 29.05p against only 7.64p last time.

There was also a tax charge of £21,000, against a credit last time of £226,000. Minority interest totalled £4,000.

BIDS AND DEALS

Merrill Lynch said it would acquire 25 per cent of Sun Hung Kai Securities and 15 per cent of Sun Hung Kai Bank. In a joint statement with SHKS, SHKB and C.I.E. Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas), Merrill also said that under the agreemnent Paribas would increase its stake in SHKS to 10 per cent from five and reduce its stake in SHKB to 25 per *cent from* 30 per cent.

Nu-West Group said yesterday it would sell its 20 per cent interest in Transalta Utilities to Canadian Utilities for $244.6m.

Nu-West will receive $120m in cash, a $50m Canadian Utilities debenture and $74.6m from the issue of $3.5, Canadian Utilities shares, under the agreement it would also buy a additional $950,000 Canadian Utilities shares from Atco, a Canadian Utilities leading stockholder, *for* $21.30 each. The deal is expected o be completed by June 1.

Bullough Co. has announced completion of acquisition of Propaflor Group for £3.2m made up by £3,021,312 in cash and £178,688 by issue of Bullough stock units.

Macfarlane Group (Clansman) of Controlled Packaging Services, Westbury, Wiltshire, for £275,000 cash. CPS manufactures and distributes specialist packaging material.



INTERNATIONAL

UNITED STATES

Pay in 1982 'will top inflation'

Salaries are likely to outpace inflation this year for the first time in three years, according to a national survey of 640 companies by Sibson, a management-consulting firm.

Most employees will be receiving pay rises only slightly lower than those budgeted by employers last autumn.

Since then, inflation has declined sharply, allowing employees to recoup real earnings losses between 1979 and 1982 when rising costs exceeded planned salary increases.

● US steel will temporarily shut down its Fairfield, Alabama mill this week for only the third time in the mill's history and lay off "several hundred" employees. The shutdown is caused by a large stockpile of steel and iron and a shortage of orders.

● Mr James B. Edwards, United States Secretary of Energy, is planning to resign at the end of June, according to the *Washington Post*. He plans to accept a position at the University of South Carolina, the *Post* added.

JAPAN

The Development Bank of Japan is considering lending for the first time to a wholly foreign-owned company operating in Japan. It is awaiting a formal application for the loan from Fairchild Japan Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation of the United States.

The move is seen as helping to ease trade friction with the West.

● Kawasaki Steel Corp and Sumitomo Metal Industries have raised their steel prices to major domestic users by an average of 5.2 to 5.4 per cent effective from contracts for June/July shipments.

● Three Mitsubishi group companies have won a Yen 35,000m (about £78.125m) order from Tunisian gas and power corporation, Societe Tunisienne De L'eletricite et Du Gaz, for the supply of a 340,000-kilowatt thermoelectric power plant.

● Toshiba Corporation and Mitsui and Company have jointly received a letter of intent from East Germany for the purchase of Yen 10,000m (£22.32m) plant to manufacture radio/cassette tape recorders in East Berlin. A formal contract is likely to be signed later this month.

WEST GERMANY

West Germany's seasonally adjusted industrial production declined 1 per cent in March from February, the economics ministry reported yesterday on the basis of preliminary statistics. The March production index stood at 106 (1976 equals 100) down from a February index of 107 and unchanged from a year ago. In the first quarter, West German preliminary seasonally adjusted industrial production was unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1981 but down about 1.85 per cent from the year-earlier quarter with the first quarter 1982 index at 106.

SWEDEN

Mr Thorbjorn Falldin, the Prime Minister, yesterday expressed confidence in the nation's economy. He told a meeting of the Swedish retail trade association, *Kopmanforbundet*: "Inflation is on its way down, the current account deficit is narrowing, exports are growing faster than imports, and Swedish industry is better equipped than it has been in a long time."

ITALY

Fiat yesterday re-employed 40,000 workers it had laid off for one week because of growing stocks of cars and slack demand. But the group, Italy's largest private employer, has already said 40,000 workers will be suspended for another week in June. In Italy laid-off workers receive about 80 per cent of their normal salary through a special state fund.

MEXICO

Consumer prices rose by a record 5.4 per cent in April from the month before, the Mexican Central Bank said. The increase for the first four months of the year was 19.2 per cent, or close to 70 per cent compounded on an annual basis.

Prices have been rising since February when the Central Bank let the peso float. It subsequently fell by 40 per cent against the dollar and is now worth about two cents.

SOUTH AFRICA

The deficit on South Africa's balance of payments is expected to be Rand 3,600m (£1,922m) in 1982, down from R3,900m in 1981. Earnings from gold, which account for almost half the nation's total export revenues, will be about the same this year as the the R8,400m total in 1981. Non-gold exports are expected to rise by 18 per cent to R11,000m this year.

The club prepares to open its doors

It rarely matters to those who earn their living as stock exchange members whether the market is moving up or down. Even when it is moving it can often be a reflection of how much stock the jobbers have on board rather than of whether investors are actively buying or selling. For, apart from personal share dealing which can occasionally supplement a broker's income, what is important to them is the volume of trading. Until recently it has been flat.

There was a time when as a rule of thumb, no stockbroker was making any profit unless the turnover was more than £67m daily. But with the rising salaries, the increased cost of maintaining a London office and increased incidental expenses attached to being a member of one of the world's most exclusive clubs, the figure is now nearer £100m.

The exclusivity of that club is about to be broken wide open. After years of resistance, the 46-member ruling Stock Exchange Council, headed by chairman Sir Nicholas Goodison, has decided to allow outside shareholders to own up to 30 per cent of a broker or jobber. The limit had been 10 per cent.

The official reason for the move is to help member firms increase their capital base enabling them to attract new cash. At present cash comes from one of two sources.

If the firm is a partnership, the money comes from individuals. Any cash which is required is obtained either by making bright young men into partners — assuming they have the money — or asking individual partners to increase the level of their unlimited liability for any given short-term transaction.

If the firm is a corporate body, such as Akroyd and Smithers or Smith Brothers, sources of new cash were almost the same as those open to any other public company, except that 90 per cent of the equity had to be controlled by Stock Exchange members.

When the details of the 30 per cent rules appear before the end of the year, it should be clear that although the brokers and jobbers will be able to raise the extra cash they say is needed, it will be at the expense of diluted profits and a lesser say in how the business is run.

The rules are not being seen in isolation. They come at a time when those at the sharp end of the business are gearing up for one of the biggest changes in the way in which shares are bought and sold since the provincial stockbrokers were banned from acting as jobbers when all exchanges were merged in 1973.

Not only are the brokers earning insufficient from dealing commissions on share bargains — many still feel the recent stock exchange review of minimum commissions failed to increase them enough — but the whole system is presently the subject of a reference to the Restrictive Practices Court.

The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) is prosecuting all 44,000 members of the exchange individually — although in practice they will be able to elect a spokesman — for that section of the stock exchange rule book which states that stockbrokers must only act as agents, and jobbers must act only as principals. It is felt the system represents a restrictive practice.

Although the exchange and the OFT have been trading blows through evidence for about three years and those salaried members of the stock exchange administration do not expect the first court appearance for at least a further two, sentiment on the trading floor is changing.

Until recently the dealers shared the view from the stock exchange's 24-floor offices in the tower that it (the exchange) would win its case. Now, there is an increasing feeling that the it has no hope of winning and member firms are looking into how they can organize business after the OFT case along the lines euphemisticly described as dual capacity, where jobbers and brokers act both as principals and agents.

There have even been suggestions thatexchange officials have been working secretly on draft rules for dual capacity. Predictably these have been dismissed as "absolute nonsense".

The OFT case and the 30 percent rule are seen as being linked. If merchant banks and others which now take a percentage commission for the business which goes through them, see the chance of being allowed to act as a principle, taking an initial slice of a broker could appear attractive.

Of course there are those who would say that Britain is once again following the United States, and the rationalization in the broking community here follows a pattern well established in New York.

Though true in part it is a deceptive comparison. The major force for change in the United States, at least among those firms which survived the speculative orgy and paperwork problems of the late 1960s, was the abolition of minimum commissions in the early 1970s, which introduced a ferocious blast of competition.

Firms undercut each other desperately, and over the decade this polarized the profession — to survive they became very large with a vast volume of business at low commission rates, or alternatively small, specialized, with tight control of overheads. So though the competitive pressure exists in the United Kingdom it is on nothing like the scale of Wall Street.

The second development, and one which owes much to the drive of the American Secretary to the Treasury, Donald Regan, who was at the time number one at Merrill Lynch — the largest American broking firm — was to move beyond stockbroking. Largely because American banks are hampered from operating nationally he was able to spot the vacuum and develop his firm into a nationwide financial services group, offering everything from life assurance to mortgages, commodity trading to money funds, and even credit cards.

It was this firm's astonishing success in moving beyond its traditional areas which forced its rivals to respond and led directly to the mergers which so enlivened Wall Street last year. These included the acquisition of the number two firm Shearson Loeb Rhoades by American Express, and another giant Drexel Burnham Lambert, by Sears.

The American picture therefore is one of financial supermarkets — where the client can have all his financial needs catered for.

And this too is a long way from present British developments where the rules of the City are geared to keeping experts to their lasts — bankers stick to banking, brokers to broking and so on.

But one thing which the American experience does suggest is that when you allow outsiders to become shareholders — as has been the case on Wall Street for years — it does force the pace of change. And that is a lesson the stock market authorities here should be aware of.

But the immediate problem for Britain is one of size. The consensus opinion is that whatever happens long term, there is no room for a medium-sized broking firm. The smaller partnerships feel they will survive on their private client dealing, the large will continue to draw strength from their heavy spending City contacts. The only avenue left for those in the middle is to merge.

Philip Robinson

The dealing floor at the London Stock Exchange: outsiders could force the pace of change

The Number of Stock Exchange Firms

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Stockbroking Firms	355	284	269	260	256	245	240	234	221
Jobbing Firms	24	21	21	20	20	20	19	19	17

Turnover — total value securities traded £ million

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
56,753	94,036	106,433	173,333	138,769	168,936	196,289	190,666

Enzymes eat up investors' cash

Stephen Johnson

The much-heralded scientific and business revolution to be engendered through biotechnology always had a futuristic flavour. It has become increasingly clear recently that profits to be earned from such processes are also unlikely to materialize for some years yet.

Millions of dollars have been poured into the field in America, and millions are likely to be lost. Many companies specializing in the area are in deep financial trouble.

In 1980, biotechnology appeared to have staked-out half a dozen major industries, each of which would be transformed by new manufacturing processes based on cell culture, genetic engineering, or the catalysing powers of enzymes. In addition, new products would emerge shortly to earn high profits.

Biotech revolutionaries could still be heard in London in March. An American forecaster, Mr Theodore Sheets Junior, announced that the world market for biotechnology products would be worth $64.8 billion by the year 2000.

Mr Sheets said that the biggest single market sector, for energy products, would be worth $16.3 billion, and that the industry's growth from current values would be 2,592-fold.

Meanwhile, serious financial and scientific pitfalls have beset many biotech ventures in the United States and, to a lesser extent, Europe.

In Britain, City institutions are believed to have responded sceptically to Government invitations to form a consortium which would launch a company to exploit British agricultural applications of biotechnology. Only 18 months ago, such a partnership pooled £13m to create Celltech, a company specializing in medical biotech.

In the United States, symptoms of a traumatic biotech shakeout are well advanced. One of the most prudent and established companies, Bethesda Research Laboratories, has sacked 135 of its 410 employees, postponed a first public launch, and raised in Europe $5.5m from debenture sales.

Six publicly-quoted companies — from Bio-Response of Connecticut to Viratek of California — are encountering difficulties. Others have ceased recruitment and begun a frantic search for a second phase developement capital.

Although the money is drying up, the ideas are still fermenting; patent applications are at record levels. Bio-Response claims to have perfected a valuable mass culture technique, and Enzo Biochem hopes products introduced last month will begin to eliminate operating losses which, in the last quarter of 1981, amounted to $418,000. But both companies' fortunes illustrate that the pace of scientific research and developement has failed somehow to be synchronised with the expectations of venture capital.

Only about six out of approximately 30 biotech companies to have raised capital on the American markets will survive the next year, according to Douglas Rogers of the US investment bankers Kidder Peabody. The top six are already thought to have attracted 70 per cent of biotech investment.

"The same companies that raised equity so easily a few months ago are running out of cash," said Rogers. "Their overheads and research and development costs are killing them and most aren't close to producing products that could be profitable."

In similar vein, the London brokers Rowe and Pitman have warned investors to beware of an industry in which a surfeit of venture capital has chased limited opportunities.

Large Corporations anxious to reinforce in-house programmes have been among the pack of investors, taking equity stakes to add to the influence their research contracts exert. With money markets reluctant to invest, survival for many biotech enterprises may entail absorption into the biggest food, drug and chemical firms.

These were the industries which biotech's breathless prophets claimed would be revolutionized. "It was sheer delusion to lay claim to entire markets," an American analyst, Mr Stuart Stearns, claimed last month.

Mr Stearns expresses an emerging consensus: researchers need 10 to 15 years to perfect technologies which be of modest value compared with the claims of two years ago. Capital has in many cases been invested without a proper appreciation of the time scales involved.

Investors have commonly assumed a return of between 20 to 30 per cent after five to seven years. Even if innovative biotechnologies mature in double that time, their developers may discover that researchers in traditional technologies have been equally resourceful. "Industries will defend themselves against attempts to make their products or processes obsolete," said Mr Stearns. "The targets won't stand still."

Dr John Walker, a London investment manager, who helped set up a number of biotech ventures, believes the business structures, products, profit targets and research programmes of the food, health care, chemical and waste processing industries are incompatible with a biotech revolution.

Circumstances can change, of course, and opportunities await companies seeking an overnight success. Dr Walker estimates that there is scope for new and profitable pharmaceutical veterinary products, for example; but biotech on a macro-industrial scale, replacing existing products, faces a long and testing march.

Helen Barker

Slump could continue into mid-1980s

Recession grounds US aircraft industry

New York, May 10. — The United States airline slump is in its fourth year, and no improvement is expected until 1983 at the earliest. Industrial executives say surviving lines will not be restructured and ready to buy new planes until 1985.

American Airlines has cancelled orders for 15 Boeing 757 jets worth $600m (£333m) and dropped options to buy another 15.

United Airlines, meanwhile, has told Boeing to stop work on 20 Boeing 767s, valued at more than $40m each, until Congress decides whether to retain sale and leaseback tax benefits in 1981.

One by one, airlines have cancelled options to buy Lockheed L-1011 Tristar jets costing $50m to $60m each. The cancelled options could cover more than $2,000m of aircraft. As a result, Lockheed decided to phase out production of the planes and leave the commercial aircraft business entirely.

The sagging United States economy, reflected in declining airline traffic and brutal fare-cutting, is only a partial cause of the retrenchment. Jet-fuel prices are falling, so airlines are not as eager as they were a few years ago to buy new fuel-efficient planes. Moreover, there is a worldwide glut of used aircraft, and used airplanes seem cheap.

"If an airline can buy a late-model DC10 for $15m, why should it pay $40m for a new one?" says Mr Michael Derchin, an aerospace analyst with First Boston Corp.

For aerospace companies, stepped-up orders for military planes should help. But most companies expect additional cancellations or delivery delays before things improve. And tor thousands of workers, 1982 shaping up as a year of production cuts, layoffs and anxiety.

McDonnell Douglas does not have a single order for 1983 delivery of DC10s, and expects deliveries this year to skid to nine from 19 in 1981 and 40 in 1980. in the past year, the company has reduced the workforce at its Long Beach, California plant and at its machine shops in Torrance, California, to 18,723, a 26 per cent cut.

The company is counting on U.S. Government orders for the military version of he DC10, to keep its Long Beach production lines open until the commercial aircraft market recovers. The defence budget for 1983 propose eight KC10s. In addition McDonnell Douglas had previous orders for 16 KC10s Of these, it has delivered six to the Air Force, which has indicated it wants 60 of the planes in all.

The company says, however, that if DC10 orders remain small and annual production of the KC10 is low, it could be forced to close the assembly line.

The continuing fall in airlines' earnings, Lockheed officials say, has only confirmed the wisdom of their decision in December to phase out production of the L-1011 TriStar commmercial jet.

Meanwhile, Boeing executives consider delivery postponements more likely than cancellations because financial penalties are incurred when orders already in production are halted.

Last year, profits from Boeing's commercial airline business plunged to $308.1m from $677.6m.

— AP Dow-Jones.



A Boeing 757 nears completion but buyers are scarce

C. Gordon Tether

New factor in the gold picture

"Gold is dead but it won't lie down." This has been a truism ever since the United States establishment decided in the late 1960s that the metal had to be driven off the monetary stage as part of the crusade to make the dollar the unchallenged king of the world's monetary castle. It now looks as though its capacity to survive — come what may — is going to be materially reinforced by the new thinking about its role in the international reserves business that the financial repercussions of the Falklands upheaval have set in motion.

Hopes engendered by the Reagan presidential election campaign — that Washington might soon be found taking steps to get gold's traditional function as a measure of value into operation again — were recently dealt a considerable blow. This was when the Congressional Committee which the new broom at the White House set up early last year to take a long look at the future of gold issued a report coming down heavily against any United States move to restore the gold standard.

In the matter, however, of gold's other main traditional function — as a store of wealth — it looks as though the story is about to take a marked turn for the better. As is demonstrated by the tenacity with which central banks have guarded their remaining stocks of gold, the metal's appeal as a method of holding a country's international reserves has survived the American drive to de-monetize it. But it can be said to have suffered a bit of a setback during the past year because of the interests rates explosion and the simultaneous slowdown in the rate of inflation in the financial pace-setting countries.

Alternative

Between them, these two developments have strengthened the case for opting for the principal alternative to gold in the international reserves business — bank balances held in globally usable currencies like the dollar, the pound and the Deutschemark. This is because, by pushing interest rates beyond inflation rate, they have begun to provide holders of reserves expressed in currencies with a real return — previously the interest they earned was more than offset by the inflationary erosion of their capital. That, of course, is something that a stock of gold in a central bank's vault cannot be counted upon to do.

It is into the store of wealth aspect of the gold picture that the Falklands crisis seems destined to inject an important new factor. For what it is clearly calculated to do is to draw attention to the strength of what may be called the non-monetary case for putting the emphasis on gold rather than international currencies in the composition of a country's external reserves.

The United States action in freezing all Iranian funds held with the American financial system in retaliation for the seizure of the embassy hostages drew attention — as some Middle East countries observed at the time — to the vulnerability to international political upheaval of external reserves, held in the form of other countries' currencies. The British decision to feature the blocking of Argentina's sterling assets in its Falklands sanctions programme is likely to be seen as heavily under-scoring that lesson for two reasons.

Access

One is that this is the second time within a few years that a country has had access to the foreign currency portion of its external reserves circumscribed just when this was particularly apt to cause it embarrassment.

The other, less obvious reason is that the repercussions of the Anglo-Argentine tussle have ringed round, in a way those of the American-Iranian clash did not, the possibility of a country's entire holding of reserve currencies being caught up in an international political confrontation even if it has taken care to ensure that all the eggs are not in the same basket.

The decision of other leading countries to respond to Britain's call for economic sanctions against Argentina, has not led to the freezing of Argentine reserves held with them. But it has become evident that such a comprehensive stop could come about in such circumstances if feeling ran high enough.

The moral that, I suspect, many countries are going to draw from this tale, is that there is more to be said than they had previously supposed for keeping a reasonably substantial proportion of external reserves in the one form broadly immune from the backwash of international political entanglements — gold — even if this means sacrificing interest that could be earned on currency balances.

If so, the great buoyancy the gold price has been manifesting of late could be more than a passing phenomenon.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr John A. Champion, formerly senior vice-president (Treasury) of Barclays Bank International, New York, has been appointed managing director of Barclays Futures, through which Barclays will operate on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

Mr Anton Kiener, managing director of UB Restaurants, is joining the board of United Biscuits.

Mr T. G. King has joinend Burmah Oil Exploration to head the company's new UK operating group which has been formed to manage exploration interests on the North Sea.

Mr Brian Wood has been appointed to the board of Solihull based Foster Brothers Clothing and as managing director of the group's main subsidiary, Foster Menswear.

Mr Harold A. Whittall has joined the board of LRC International as a non-executive director.

Mr Ernest E. Taylor has been named as group financial director of Stroud Riley Drummond.

Mr Petter Skouen has joined the board of Hambros Bank.

Mr Martin W. Crowe has become treasury director of Henry Ansbacher.

Mr E. Galbraith, Mr R. R. Paton, Mr D. Plews and Mr A. W. Scorgie have been made directors of James M. Macalaster & Alison.

Mr D. G. Nunnerley and Mr D. J. Fawn have been named as assistant directors of Wilson, Smithett & Cope.

Mr D. W. J. Garrell has been elected chairman of Fleming American Investment Trust Mr G. J. A. Jamieson has been appointed a director.

Mr Christoper H. Davies has been appointed marketing and sales director of Nairn Floors.

Mr John E. Cama has succeeded Mr Peter Barrington as senior partner of Cameron Markby.

Mr Charles Beauchamp, managing director of postal services at the Post Office and member for finance, will become a part-time board member from August 1.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11¼%, £50,000 and over 11½%

Stock Exchange Prices

Interest rate hopes

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 30. Dealings End, May 14. § Contango Day, May 17. Settlement Day, May 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

SHIPPING

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
419	263	Brit & Com	418	+2	19.3b	4.6	8.4
388	223	Caledonia Inv	386	+1	20.0	5.2	25.7
176	135	Fisher J	161	..	3.8	2.4	10.0
42½	27	Jacobs J. I.	40	..	3.3	8.3	37.7
150	92½	Ocean Trans	119	..	12.9	10.8	6.6
164½	95	P & O 'Dfd'	153	+1	14.3	9.3	7.2

MINES

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17½	10	Anglo Am Coal	£13	-½	51.6	4.0	..
924	442	Anglo Am Corp	477	-8	58.4	12.2	..
52½	27	Ang Am Gold	£31⅜	-⅝	542	17.3	..
47⅝	23½	Anglo Am Inv	£25⅝	-1/16	376	14.7	..
23	16	Anglovaal	£18	..	167	9.3	..
23½	16	Do 'A'	£18	..	167	9.3	..
24 15/16	9¼	Asarco	£11 1/16	+1/16	42.9	3.9	..
843¾	349	Blyvoors	436	-15	108	24.7	..
192	80	Bracken Mines	80	-6	15.0	18.7	..
24⅝	13 15/16	Buffelsfontein	£14½	-1/16	348	24.3	..
350	141	CRA	180	..	..	..	..
221	186	Charter Cons	213	..	14.5	6.9	..

RUBBER

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
127	82	Barlow Hldgs	65	..	4.3	6.6	..
510	330	Castlefield	400	+10	10.0	2.5	..
65	41	Cons Plant	51	..	3.4	6.6	..
173	121	Doranakande	121	..	4.3	3.5	..
230	140	Harrisons Malay	156	..	11.4	7.3	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	71	..	3.6	5.1	..
537½	362¾	Hongkong	500	..	35.7	7.1	..
465	217¼	Killinghall	217¼	..	14.5	6.7	..
125	73	Majedie	73	..	3.9	5.4	..

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
230	178	Assam Frontier	228	..	14.3	6.5	..
465	415	Camellia Inv	460	..	8.6	1.9	..
390	230	McLeod Russel	285	..	11.8	4.1	..
153	101	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	101	..	12.0	11.9	..
295	255	Moran	282	..	7.1r	2.4	..
128	93	Surmah Valley	125	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	45	..	8.8	19.5	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£32	..	82.2	2.6	14.3
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	193	+3	11.9	6.1	12.2
158	93	Milford Docks	132	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	120	Nesco Inv	120	..	10.0	8.3	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	500	14.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A I M Group 10p Ord (140)	168+2
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	213-1
Bristol Water 9% Red Pf 1987 († b)	£11½
Cass Group 10p Ord (105a)	107
Continental Microwave 25p Ord (260a)	385-5
De Brett (Andre) 10p Ord (60a)	60
Dew George 25p Ord	125
Druck Holdings 5p Ord (130a)	148+1
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	21+1
Io Technology 5p Ord (250a)	248
Jebsens Drilling 25p Ord (a)	285
Oceonics 10p Ord (130a)	195
Osprey Assets 25p Ord	30
PH Industrials 25p Ord	45
Standard Securities 25p Ord	137

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Ansbacher H. (10‡)	Jun 18	1½ prem
Bank Leumi UK (170‡)	July 24	15 prem
Lilley FJC (130‡)	Jun 4	156-5
Steel Bros (170‡)	Jun 11	81 prem
Vickers (138‡)	Jun 10	161

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £65 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 10	Market rates (close) May 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8320-1.8400	$1.8350-1.8360	0.27-0.37c disc	0.63-0.73c disc
Montreal	$2.2400-2.2650	$2.2480-2.2490	0.47-0.57c disc	1.30-1.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.65-4.69fl	4.67-4.68fl	2-1½c prem	5½-4½c prem
Brussels	78.85-79.60f	79.35-79.45f	17-27c disc	50-60c disc
Copenhagen	14.16-14.24k	14.20½-14.21½k	930-1010ore disc	2160-2295ore disc
Dublin	1.2080-1.2160p	1.2130-1.2140p	65-80p disc	190-210p disc
Frankfurt	4.18-4.21½m	4.20-4.21m	1½-1¼pf prem	4¾-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	127.25-128.50e	127.50-128.00e	205-580c disc	410-1350c disc
Madrid	186.75-187.50p	187.05-187.25p	60-85c disc	200-240c disc
Milan	2329-2336lr	2332-2334lr	21-24lr disc	60-65lr disc
Oslo	10.83-10.88k	10.84½-10.85½k	855-965ore disc	1305-1410ore disc
Paris	10.90-10.95½f	10.93½-10.94½f	7¼-8¾c disc	23½-25½c disc
Stockholm	10.46-10.52k	10.50½-10.51½k	40 prem-20ore disc	120-60ore prem
Tokyo	425-431y	428½-429½y	2.70-2.40y prem	6.85-6.50y prem
Vienna	29.50-29.65sch	29.55-29.60sch	15-12gro prem	35-28gro prem
Zurich	3.46½-3.50f	3.48½-3.49½f	3½-2¾c prem	8-7½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.5 at 90.5

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13⅛ Low 12

Week Fixed: 13⅛-12⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅝-12	2 months	12⅞-12 11/16
3 months	12⅞-12 13/16	3 months	12⅞-12 13/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	12 29/32-12 27/32	1 month	13½
2 months	12⅞-12⅞	2 months	13½
3 months	12 13/16-12 11/16	3 months	13½
6 months	13⅛-13⅛	6 months	13¼

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13½-13⅛	7 months	13⅛-12⅞
2 months	13½-13⅛	8 months	13⅛-12⅞
3 months	13¼-13⅛	9 months	13½-13⅛
4 months	13⅛-13⅛	10 months	13½-13⅛
5 months	13⅛-13	11 months	13½-13⅛
6 months	13⅛-12⅞	12 months	13⅞-13⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13-12⅞	6 months	13-12⅞
3 months	13-12⅞	12 months	13-12⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅞	3 months	13
7 days	12⅞	6 months	13
1 month	13	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12⅞ Close 13½

1 week	12⅞-12⅞	6 months	13⅛-13
1 month	13⅛-13	9 months	13⅛-13
3 months	13⅛-13	12 months	13⅛-13

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13¼ 6 months 13¼

Finance House Base Rate 14%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7110-1.7260
Bahrein	0.6900-0.6930
Finland	8.1695-8.2095
Greece	112.55-114.55
Hongkong	10.5650-10.6050
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5215-0.5245
Malaysia	4.1815-4.1915
Mexico	84.85-86.35
New Zealand	2.3520-2.3720
Saudi Arabia	6.2800-6.3100
Singapore	3.7905-3.8205
South Africa	1.9180-1.9330

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5125-1.5145
+ Canada	1.2260-1.2263
Netherlands	2.5435-2.1465
Belgium	43.24-43.27
Denmark	7.7300-7.7400
West Germany	2.2867-2.2877
Portugal	69.00-69.50
Spain	101.85-101.95
Italy	1271.00-1271.50
Norway	5.9100-5.9200
France	5.9550-5.9580
Sweden	5.7200-5.7300
Japan	233.30-233.45
Austria	16.09-16.11
Switzerland	1.8975-1.8990

Ireland quoted in US currency.
Canada $1 : US $0.8155-0.8158

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14-15: seven days, 14⅛-14⅞: one month, 14 5/16-14 3/16: three months, 14 5/16-14 3/16: six months, 14 5/16-14 3/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $329.50 (an ounce): pm, $329.00 close, $329.75.

Krugerrand* (per coin): $339-341 (£184.51-185.50).

Sovereigns* (new): $80-81 (£43.50-44).

* Excludes VAT

FOOTBALL

Greenwood's 40 of the best

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

On Friday Ron Greenwood will unveil his official list of 40 Englishmen as he has in mind for the World Cup. Yesterday, five days ahead of schedule, he pulled the curtain aside by announcing a provisional squad of 40 to take part in the six warm-up games before June 4, the day on which he must submit to FIFA his final party of 22.

Mr Greenwood described his selection, with a main cast of 30 and a supporting group of 10, as "the people who represent the best in English football". Although two of the 27 he picked for the qualifying matches, Birtles and Cunningham, are omitted and nine uncapped players are included, the foundation, as expected, is built on experience.

More than half of them, though, will not be able to report to the training headquarters in Hertfordshire next Monday. The eight representatives from Liverpool and Ipswich Town as well as Regis, Statham and Woodcock are on duty with their clubs next week. Tottenham Hotspur's quartet will be preparing for the FA Cup final and Aston Villa's quartet for the European Cup final.

A disjointed start to the preparations is also enveloped in an uncertain end. The World Cup organizers optimistically expect the home countries not to boycott the competition over the Falkland Islands issue but a FIFA spokesman warned yesterday that any country that does withdraw will be fined £4,500, forfeit its entry fee and could be ordered to pay compensation.

In spite of requests from Spain, no decision is likely to be made until nearer the end of the month. Mr Greenwood at least has a clearer picture in his own mind of the team that will perform, if permission is granted, in Bilbao. The only worrying doubts concern the centre-half and the centre-forward.

Butcher is Thompson's likely partner in defence with Watson and Martin the favourites to deputize. Mariner, should he prove fit, is expected to lead the attack, his rivals being Withe and Regis. Barnes, returning from the wilderness at his club and now his country, becomes a contender for Morley's place as a balance for Coppell on the wing.

Goddard, West Ham United's young striker and the only untried member among the 30, is unlikely to go to Spain. In that case he will be comforted by the words offered by Mr Greenwood, who still fondly remembers the day that he was picked for England's World Cup squad. "Life is all about tomorrows", he said.

Caton, the lone teenager to be chosen, has the most reason to look forward to tomorrow along with Lee, Shaw, Crooks, Statham and particularly Bailey. Among those whose world is no longer full of yesterdays is Perryman, deservedly voted player of the year by the football writers. He, like Mortimer, gains belated international recognition at the age of 30.

Perryman . . . deserving case

The full squad, with ages and caps: R Clemence (Tottenham) 33, 58; P Shilton (Nottm Forest) 32, 35; J Corrigan (Man C) 33, 35; G Baily (Man U) 20, 0; V Anderson (Nottm Forest) 25, 9; T Caton (Man C) 19, 0; S Foster (Brighton) 24, 1; K Sansom (Arsenal) 23, 20; D Watson (Stoke) 35, 64; A Martin (West Ham) 23, 3; M Mills (Ipswich) 33, 35; T Butcher (Ipswich) 23, 3; R Osman (Ipswich) 23, 6; P Thompson (Liverpool) 28, 32; D Statham (West Bromwich) 23, 0; R Wilkins (Man U) 25, 44; B Robson (Man U) 25, 16; T Brooking (West Ham) 33, 44; A Devonshire (West Ham) 26, 2; T McDermott (Liverpool) 30, 22; G Hoddle (Tottenham) 24, 10; S Lee (Liverpool) 23, 0; D Mortimer (Aston Villa) 30, 0; R Armstrong (Southampton) 27, 0; S Perryman (Tottenham) 30, 0; G Rix (Arsenal) 24, 6; K Keegan (Southampton) 31, 60; S Coppell (Man U) 26, 34; P Barnes (Leeds) 24, 21; E Gates (Ipswich) 26, 2; R Goddard (West Ham) 22, 0; T Francis (Man C) 27, 41; P Mariner (Ipswich) 28, 18; C Regis (West Ham) 24, 2; A Woodcock (Cologne) 26, 20; A Morley (Aston Villa) 30, 5; P Withe (Aston Villa) 30, 5; G Crooks (Tottenham) 24, 0; G Shaw (Aston Villa) 21, 0.

Armstrong, notably, returns to the fold after winning his only cap against Australia two years ago, but, as a left-sided midfield artist, must wait behind the elder Brooking and the younger Devonshire. The immediate dates, which both he and the others have in mind are the testimonials, on May 18, for Brian Little at Villa Park, and May 21, for Les Strong at Craven Cottage.

Whiteside in squad

Norman Whiteside, aged 17, who only a fortnight ago became the third youngest player ever to appear for Manchester United, is included in the Northern Ireland squad of 40 players for the World Cup finals. The list will be Pruned down to 22 later this month.

SQUAD: T Anderson (Linfield), G Armstrong (Watford), N Brotherston (Blackburn Rovers), R Campbell (Bradford), W Caskey (Tulsa Roughnecks), T Cassidy (Burnley), J Cleary (Glentoran), T Cochrane (Middlesbrough), P Dixon (Burnley), M Donaghy (Luton Town), G Dunlop (Linfield), T Finney (Cambridge United), J Hagan (Coventry City), W Hamilton (Burnley), J Harvey (Hereford United), F Healy (Coleraine), J Jameson (Glentoran), P Jennings (Arsenal), V Moreland (Tulsa Roughnecks), G Mullen (Glentoran), W Murray (Linfield), J McClelland (Glasgow Rangers), D McCreery (Tulsa Roughnecks), G McElhinney (Bolton Wanderers), S McIlroy (Stoke City), E McManus (Stoke City), S Nelson (Brighton), C Nicholl (Southampton), J Nicholl (Toronto Blizzards), J O'Neill (Leicester City), M O'Neill (Norwich City), S O'Neill (Chesterfield), J Platt (Middlesbrough), P Rice (Watford), J Sloan (Ballymena United), T Sloan (Manchester United), D Spence (Southend), I Stewart (QPR), R Walsh (Linfield), N Whiteside (Manchester United)

Neill snubs Argentines

Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, yesterday prompted what may be a unanimous boycott by English clubs of the Republic of Ireland's friendly match against Argintina on May 18 by withdrawing his two defenders, John Devine and David O'Leary.

He informed Eoin Hand, the Irish manager that neither player would be allowed to travel to Buenos Aires. Mr Neill understood that Mr Hand expected all other English league clubs with players involved to adopt the same attitude.

In view of the Falklands crisis, Mr Neill did not need to put pressure on either of the players. "They both understood our decision totally. We felt that it would be in the interests of everybody involved if David and John didn't go to Argentina."

Gerry Daly of Coventry, stated last week that he would refuse to travel to Argentina if selected. Tottenham Hotspur, the FA Cup finalists, cannot release either Chris Hughton or Tony Galvin because of continuing commitments.

The Football Association of Ireland meets on Friday to decide whether to go ahead with the tour. It will take note of a meeting on Tuesday between Mr Neil Macfarlane, sports minister and representatives from the football associations of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland about involvement in the World Cup finals

Monaco clinch title

A goal 28 minutes from time by the Swiss midfield player, Umberto Barberis, clinched the French League title for Monaco in exciting finish.

With the premier champions, Saint Etienne, finishing their league season with a 9-2 win against Metz, Monaco had to beat Strasbourg to take the title. Strasbourg looked likely to gain a draw until Barberis beat their goalkeeper, Dropsy, with a header. The 1-0 win gave Monaco 55 points, one more than St Etienne, who must now pull themselves together for their cup semi-final with the holders, Bastia, today.

FINAL POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Monaco	38	24	7	7	70	29	55
St Etienne	38	22	10	6	74	31	54
Sochaux	38	20	9	9	59	43	49
Bordeaux	38	19	10	9	55	45	48

Standard Liege won their seventh Belgian title by beating Waterschei 3—1. They needed only to draw to make sure of the championship but they won comfortably to finish two points ahead of Anderlecht, last season's champions, who beat Bruges 3—1. Anderlacht, Lokeren and Ghent will be Belgium's representatives in the UEFA Cup next season.

A play-off may be needed to decide the Italian league. Juventus were held to a goal-less draw at home by Napoli, but Florentina kept up their challenge with a 3—0 victory over Udinese.

Sporting Lisbon, managed by the much-travelled Allison, beat Estoril Praia, 3—0, virtually clinching the Portuguese championship with two matches to play. It was Estoril's first home defeat this season. Sporting's win maintianed their four-point lead over the reigning champions, Benfica.

Ajax Amsterdam, held 1—1 away to Roda JC Kerkrade, have a three-point lead over PSV Eindhoven, 2—1 winners over Spparta Rotterdam, with two matches to play in the Dutch league.

Bayern Munich, who have a game in hand, were the only club in the top three to win in West Germany at the weekend, beating Stuttgart 1-0. They are now only three points behind the leaders, Hamburg, who could only manage a 2—2 draw away to Darmstadt 98, the second-from-bottom team.

Widzew Lodz have retained the Polish league title, beating Slask Wroclaw on goal difference. Lodz were inspired by their international Zbigniew Boniek, who has been transferred to Juventus. Wroclaw join Stal Mielec as Poland's representatives in the UEFA Cup.

POLISH LEAGUE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Widzew Lodz	30	14	11	5	45	31	39
Wroclaw	30	16	7	7	40	22	39
Mielec	30	11	13	6	38	26	35
Legia Warsaw	30	11	13	6	39	29	35
Zabrze	30	13	7	10	35	27	33

'Ghosts' torpedoed

Moscow, May 10 — A second division Soviet soccer club which was expelled from the league last week, boosted the wage packets of star players by giving them "ghost" jobs with a local factory, a Moscow newspaper reported. Torpedo Vladimir were ordered to disband for what was termed "violations of moral-ethical norms of behaviour." Six players were banned for life.

The daily Sovietskaya Rossiya said Torpedo had given the players fictitious jobs at the local tractor plant which sponsored the club. One player, the striker, Valentin Saratov, was paid for three separate jobs.

The newspaper said the Torpedo players were obsessed with money and material possessions and added that they were in the grip of certain "rich patrons" connected with the club, an apparent allusion to bribery and game-fixing. — Reuter.

Villa take care to avoid trouble

Aston Villa yesterday announced that their allocation of 13,000 tickets for the European Cup final against Bayern Munich in Rotterdam on May 26 will be distributed only through their official travellers' club, Stuart Jones writes. Both sets of supporters will be segregated at opposite ends of the ground.

These are the measures which should have been taken for Villa's semi-final at Anderlecht, where the Belgian club's preparations for the match proved inadequate. After the ugly scenes that eventually spilled onto the pitch, Villa were fined £14,500 by UEFA and ordered to play their next European match behind closed doors.

Burtenshaw case settled

The former manager Steve Burtenshaw, sacked by Queen's Park Rangers exactly three years ago, settled his differences in the High Court, London, yesterday. He had sued the club, claiming more than £40,000 damages for wrongful dismissal.

His £20,000 a year three-year contract was ended on May 10, 1979, only a year after he took over. The terms of the settlement were not disclosed but Mr Burtenshaw said after the two-minute hearing: "I am very happy with the settlement."

Mr Burtenshaw has joined Arsenal as "youth development officer" with responsibility for training young players.

Break-up of Forest's double act leaves the outlook unsettled

Clough may seek a new stage

The long, close partnership of Brian Clough, manager of Nottingham Forest, and his assistant Peter Taylor, which began at Hartlepool in 1965 is over. Taylor, aged 53 and a colleague since their playing days at Sunderland, has retired, Physically and mentally worn out by the stresses of in unsuccessful season.

Both men have suffered heart trouble in the last decade but it is Taylor who has now thought it wise to follow an earlier remark of his: "One of the tricks of the trade is to know when to get out".

A year ago a fragile gentlemen's agreement was reached between chairmen not to approach the managers of other clubs during the course of a season. A few months ago, however, Derby County tried to induce Clough to return to the Baseball Ground in the inflated guise of a managing director. He turned down the offer like a bedspread.

But there are those who feel that he has now gone as far as he can at Forest and now with Taylor departed he may yet change his mind should the offer remain open.

Clough, the front man, has many waves in his time and gained unpopularity by public utterances. Yet he has never shirked a challenge. His track record is his reference. It has proved his ability to create reconstruct and motivate a side as well as conduct the business of a club.

He joined Derby County in the late 1960s and boosted them to the First Division title by 1972. A year and a half later he resigned on a matter of principle, causing a split among the local townsfolk.

There followed short spells at Brighton and Leeds before moving to Nottingham where he soon made things stir at Forest. He took them from the tail of the Second Division to the First, where they won the title immediately on their return in 1978. To this he added two League Cup victories and successive triumphs in the European Cup of 1979 and 1980. He remains the only manager since Herbert Chapman to achieve the League championship with two clubs.

Clough has always been a figure of controversy attracting much flack as he flouted convention. His image is not that of a smoker of outsize cigars with a taste for Champagne. Inclined to the Left politically, his fight has been for the individual within a system and for freedom of speech. In his outspoken days of a decade ago his enemies were those who shuffled in the carpeted corridors of power.

No one, from the establishment downwards, was sacrosanct if he felt they were doing football a disservice. His tonge and his pen were unwieldy swords, and finally led to the break with Derby.

He is not obsessed with mirror reflections. He has tended to deliver what he promises, though things have gone wrong this season. Certainly he had delusions of grandeur in his days of success, nor was he too careful in his choice of enemies which suggested a pose to gain notoriety.

Though usually he still says what he really thinks, the passage of time has brought him a lower profile, disguising the warts. He has ceased using too much make-up like a woman who desperately seeks the spotlight.

One curiousity was that partnership with Peter Taylor, who for so long remained contentedly in the shadows. Like an ideal marriage they often raised sparks from each other. To one another they were as Laurel is to Hardy and Fortnum to Mason.

Their relationship was closely knit but with no defined demarcation in their roles, though Taylor's judgment in transfer deals was perhaps the shrewder. It is significant that when Clough suffered those 44 traumatic days in his unhappy stay at Leeds, Taylor was not at his side.

Clough's deep ambition has always been to manage the England side. He once drew back the veil when he aimed an Oscar Wilde's barb at Don Revie: "The English have a marvellous power of turning wine into water."

CRICKET

Pitch is the real winner

Gavaskar turns the ball off his toes during a typically fluent 172

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire drew with the Indians.

As soon as Willis, as Warwickshire's captain, decided to bat on Sunday evening, rather than encourage the Indians to make a game of it by declaring, this match was always likely to finish in a draw. When, yesterday evening, it did so, the Indians in their second innings were 351 for 5 which gave them an overall lead of 147.

By then, on a benign pitch, Gavaslar had scored 172, and Ferreira (112 not out), Willis (72) and Malhotra (79) had all made their highest first-class scores in England, Ferreira and Willis bing Helped along by some anaemic Indian bowling. Disenchanted, no doubt, with the eay Warwickshire had chosen to try and win the game, Gavaskar resorted to his net bowlers before Willis declared 224 ahead.

It was, of its kind, a protest, although not, I thought, an entirely reasonable one. Batting on, as Warwicksbire did, and trying to bowl the opposition out a second time, is a perfectly defensible option. The trouble here was that the pitch was always likely to negate it.

In the event Roy was soon out at the start of the Indians' second innings, and for eight overs Willis, charging in with a fairly stiff breeze behind him, kept Gavaskar and Malhotra on their toes. Too much on their toes, in fact, fending off rising balls.

As he often does when he gets steamed up, Willis bowled too short. However, he looked to have more go about him than when he was being written off last summer, before he bowled Australia out at Headingley, or on various occasions before that when he has looked to be struggling.

In six hours yesterday 477 runs were scored at getting on for five an over. Until now Willis's top score in something like 270 innings had been 43. Ferreira's previous best was his 106 for Northern Transvaal against Eastern Province in the winter of 1980-81.

Ferreira is a hefty fellow whose play through the covers off the back foot was occasionally spectacularly good. For Warwickshire's seventh wicket he and Willis added 175, the last 40 or 50 being easy pickings.

The Indians' answer to this was a stand of 168 for their second wicket between Gavaskar and Malhotra — sparkling, twinkling stuff against a battery of seam bowling. Gavaskar was disdainfully confident, placing the ball through and over the infield much as he pleased.

To start with, he played extravagantly enough to suggest that if he had got out he would not in the least have minded. Once he had decided he might as well make a hundred there was no stopping him — any more than there was from taking 30 off an over of "off breaks" from Lloyd.

Malhotra — restless, small and flashy — must have been born with a bat in his hand, it seems so much a part of him. What he has yet to acquire is the patience of Gavaskar, Job and Viswanath.

INDIANS: First Innings 243 (D B Vengsarkar 72, G R Viswanath 67)

Second Innings

*S M Gavaskar, c Lloyd, b Small	172
P Roy, b Small	8
A Malhotra, c and b Cumbes	79
S N Patil, l b w, b Cumbes	4
D B Vengsarkar, not out	57
Kapil Dev, c Smith, b Small	6
† S V Nayak not out	3
Extras (b8, lb11, nb3)	22
Total (5 wkts)	351

G R Viswanath, S M H Kirmani, Shivlal Yadav and D R Doshi did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-101, 3-105, 4-331, 5-341

BOWLING: Willis, 8-0-33-0, Small, 10-2-45-3, Ferreira, 3-0-10-0, Hogg, 0-2-28-0, Cumbes, 27-3-97-2, Asif Din, 12-1-64-0, Lloyd, 5-0-43-0

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

A I Kallicharran, b Nayak	2
Asif Din, l-b-w, b, Kapil Dev	91
T A Lloyd, st Kirmani, b Yadav	87
K D Smith, l-b-w, b Patil	13
P R Oliver, l-b-w, b Kapil Dev	81
C Maynard, c Patil, b Kapil Dev	40
A M Ferreira, not out	122
R G D Willis, c Kapil Dev, b Malhotra	72
Extras (b 19, n-b 9)	28
Total (7 wkts dec)	447

G C Small, J Cumbes and W Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-31, 3-34, 4-176, 5-241, 6-298, 7-447.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 26-4-86-2, Nayak, 28-7-87-2, Patil, 18-3-27-1; Yadav, 33-10-68-1; Doshi, 34-7-87-0, Roy, 1-0-14-0; Malhotra, 9-1-37-1, Gavaskar, 2-0-13-0.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D G L Evans.

JOHN PLAYER SCORES

NOTTINGHAM: Hampshire 201 for 5 (T E Jesty 79); Nottinghamshire 186 for 7. Hampshire (4pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 15 runs

BRISTOL: Middlesex 184 for 7 (C T Radley 107 not out), Gloucestershire 164 (P H Edmonds 3 for 33) off 39 2 overs. Middlesex (4pts) beat Gloucestershire by 20 runs.

MANCHESTER: Glamorgan 148 (J C Rowe 54) off 38 4 overs; Lancashire 153 for 1 (C H Lloyd 64) off 35 1 overs. Lancashire (4pts) beat Glamorgan by 7 wickets

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 196 for 6; Somerset 184 for 9 (Sarfraz Nawaz 3 for 26) Northamptonshire beat Somerset by 12 runs

LEICESTER: Leicestershire 239 for 4 (D I Gower 100, B F Davison 53) off 38 overs; Derbyshire 172 (J F Steele 4 for 24) off 35 1 overs) Leicestershire (4pts) beat Derbyshire by 67 runs

THE OVAL: Kent 235 for 7 (M R Benson 97, D J Thomas 3 for 36) off 38 overs; Surrey 128 for 7 (G R J Roope 51 not out) off 38 overs. Kent (4pts) beat Surrey by 107 runs

HOVE: Essex 116 (Imran Khan 3 for 14, C Wells 3 for 18) off 38 5 overs, Sussex 116 for 5 off 34 3 overs) Sussex (4pts) beat Essex by 5 wickets

HUDDERSFIELD: Yorkshire 185 for 7 (D L Bairstow 55, A P Pridgeon 3 for 26) off 39 overs, Worcestershire 188 for 8 (C M Old 3 for 23) off 38.3 overs, Worcestershire (4pts) beat Yorkshire by 2 wickets.

SNOOKER

Knowles is pressed hard by Charlton

By Sidney Friskin

Tony Knowles of Bolton was only three frames away from a place in the semi-final round of the world professional championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday. He had built himself a 10-6 lead over Eddie Charlton of Australia in this 25-frame match which ends today.

Knowles, who had his first big breakthrough in the professional game when he beat Steve Davis 10-1 in the first round, is quoted at 9-2 to win the title, his odds having shortened from 150-1. But he had a hard time yesterday afternoon trying to consolidate the 5-3 lead he had established on the previous night.

Charlton, twice a runner-up, drew deeply on his experience and had some of his best moments with a break of 78 in the tenth frame. But not even a break of 62 in the next was enough because Knowles won it with a clearance break of 26 to go 7-4 ahead.

The story of ebb and flow cntinued until the 13th frame, which wss tinged with controversy, the referee having ruled that Charlton had committed a foul on the brown when potting the green, Knowles won the frame to go 8-5 ahead but although he was able to contain he could not entirely subdue the Australian.

Ray Reardon, now that his familiar foes have fallen, looked relaxed in his quarter-final match against Silvino Francisco of South Africa. Reardon, in full spate, won the first four frames but Francisco came back to 6-2 and recovered some of his lost composure.

The afternoon's thrills were provided by Jimmy White and Kirk Stevens who spent only 108 minutes of playing time completing eight frames. At the end of an exciting period, White led 5-3. He took a 2-0 lead with a break of 73 in the first frame and 98 in the second before Stevens drew level with a break of 62 to be followed by another of 85. White then ruised his game to win the next three frames in a row.

In the morning Kirk Stevens of Canada, who failed to survive the second round last year, took his place in the quarter-final round with a 13-7 victory over the Irishman Patsy Fagan, now based in Clapton. Stevens has not had much success recently but distinguished himself two years ago by reaching the semi-final rouns of this championship.

Stevens, whose best effort was a break of 89 in the seventh frame, had no problems yesterday except when Fagan reduced the lead to 12-7.

SECOND ROUND: R Reardon beat J Virgo 13-8, W Thorne beat J Spencer 13-5, S Francisco (S Africa) beat D Reynolds 13-8, A Higgins beat D Mountjoy 13-12, J White beat P Mans (S Africa) 13-6, K Stevens beat P Fagan (Ireland) 13-7. Quarter-final: R Reardon leads S Francisco (S Africa) 6-2, T Knowles leads E Charlton (Aus) 10-6

Scores and results

We regret that production difficulties prevented the publication of some cricket scoreboards and other results in *The Times* yesterday.

TENNIS

US win world team prize in buoyant style

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent Düsseldorf, May 10



Mayer: artful dodger

The United States won the £83,000 first prize by beating Australia with something to spare in today's final of the World Team Cup competition, Gene Mayer beat Kim Warwick, 7-6, 6-2, and Eliot Teltscher then resisted a tenacious challenge from Peter McNamara to win 6-4, 7-6. This meant that the doubles, which had decided nine of the previous 14 ties, was no more than an inconsequential lap of honour, in which Mark Edmonson and McNamara beat Mayer and Sherwood Stewart 6-1, 6-2 to make the ultimate margin 2-1.

For the second consecutive year (Czechoslovakia set the pattern) the Davis Cup winners thus consolidated thier supremacy by taking the team championship of the Association of Tennis Professionals. The Americans could therefore feel amply compensated for the fact that they had been beaten in the semi-final round here four years in a row.

This has been a good week for Australia, too. They reached the final despite being hampered by Paul McNamee's bad back and Warwick's vulnerable shortness of match play after shoulder trouble. Warwick played a good set against Mayer but, having lost it, could not maintain the same level of performance, whereas Mayer's growing assurance enbled him to improve.

What a joy tennis is when played outdoors on shale by two men who know what they are doing, or, at worst, trying to do. In the first set Mayer and Warwick were like geometry fanatics taking time off for exercise: many rallies were dominated by subtle nudges, deceptive changes of pace and length, and the inevitable drops and lobs. Mayer, of course, is the most artful dodger in the game: to watch him is, at times, to wonder if there is any valid line of demarcation between the intellectual and the athlete.

The next match was even better. It contained one of those games that linger in the memory because they are microcosms of all the pain and pleasure, all the beauty and pathos, with which tennis — and, indeed, life as a whole — repeatedly tantalise us. Then Teltscher, *serving, reached* 3-1 in the second set after the game had stretched to 24 points. McNamara later came back from 3-5 to 5-all before Teltscher nabbed him in the tie-break.

Consider how satisfying it was to watch such tense, combative, delicately designed tennis on a sunny afternoon in a lovely woodland setting. The stands were packed with 6,500 people and a lot more were watching the action via a giant screen in a temporary hall a few yards away. The pregnant silence of the rallies was punctuated by the music of birdsong.

No wonder this is one of the most popular and cherished events in the international calendar. No wonder a total of 53,000 people came to enjoy it. No wonder Philippe Chatrier, the president of the International Tennis Federation (which means he has problems), beamed like a child at Christmas as he observed: "When you see an event like this, you can't be pessimistic about the game."

NEW YORK: WCT Tournament of Champions final: I Lendl (Cz) beat E Dibbs (US) 6-1, 6-1. MILAN: Bonfiglio Trophy: Men's singles first round. M Nastase (Rom) beat T Denuyck (Bel) 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; T Bonhabiles (Fra) beat G Minerbini (Italy) 6-1, 6-3, Prpic (Yug) beat M Alegra (Bra) 6-2, 6-3, A Erunna (Fin) beat E Usaric (YUG) 6-2, 6-3, R Loach (US) beat Calderelli (Uru) 6-2, 6-3; H Kanhk (Can) beat J Dominguez (Par) 4-6, 6-2, 7-6

Women's singles: H Olsson (Swe) beat K Shrumans (Bel) 6-3, 6-0; A Oikova (Che) beat N Ansio (Fin) 6-1, 6-2, O Bialistnskzy (Israel) beat A Rafferi (Italy) 6-1, 6-3; P Horr (US) beat D Mopsa (Rom) 6-4, 6-1, A Banrampain (Fra) beat L Herrera (Mex) 7-5, 6-0, H Garcia (Spain) beat Jillotorinqhton (Can) 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, B Brablet (US) beat E Valentino (Italy) 6-1, 6-1, E Guerra (Spain) beat L Serrando (Italy 6-2, 6-1; E Minler (Aus) beat R Sverdlow (Israel) 6-3, 6-1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Supporters in 120-mile race for replay tickets

By Keith Macklin

There were extraordinary scenes yesterday at three northern grounds as Hull supporters sought tickets for Saturday's Rugby League Challenge Cup final replay between Hull and Widnes. Elland Road, Leeds—the venue for the replay—has only half the capacity of Wembley, so Hull directors distributed vouchers for their 21,000 tickets at Sunday's Rugby League Premiership Cup semi-final. The supply of vouchers was insufficient and there were scuffles around the club offices and in the car park as hundreds of applicants were turned away.

A 120-mile chase followed. Supporters rushed to Elland Road for Leeds United's applications, before travelling to Widnes to take tickets from under the noses of home supporters.

"I have never seen anything like it," Harry Greenwood, secretary-manager of Widnes, said.

☐ Tom Naiddle, the black centre, who can also play as a second-row forward, has signed professional terms with Wigan rugby league club. He is aged 23 and has been playing in the Huddersfield Amateur League.

☐ Receivers who were appointed last month for Blackpool Borough rugby league club, believe the second division club's future can be secured only by making the social club and bars profitable and by selling them off to catering, brewing or leisure companies.

Blackpool Borough, who finished third from bottom in the second division, won the final game of what could be their final season, 14-12, yesterday at home to Rochdale Hornets.

Second division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oldham	32	30	0	2	734	276	60
Carlisle	32	28	0	4	649	296	56
Workington	32	24	0	8	777	311	48
Halifax	32	22	0	10	516	340	44
Salford	32	20	1	11	856	433	41
Hunslet	32	18	1	13	481	452	37
Keighley	32	18	0	14	514	426	36
Cardiff	32	17	1	14	566	549	35
Dewsbury	32	16	0	16	357	464	32
Swinton	32	15	0	17	514	418	30
Huddersfield	32	13	1	18	370	523	27
Bramley	32	13	0	19	381	513	26
Rochdale	32	10	1	21	361	484	21
Batley	32	8	0	24	357	596	16
Blackpool	32	7	0	25	341	808	14
Doncaster	32	5	1	26	319	793	11
Huyton	32	5	0	27	296	707	10

First division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Leigh	30	24	1	5	572	343	49
Hull	30	23	1	6	611	273	47
Widnes	30	23	1	6	551	317	47
Hull KR	30	22	1	7	565	319	45
Bradford N	30	20	1	9	425	332	41
Leeds	30	17	1	12	514	418	35
St Helens	30	17	1	12	465	415	35
Warrington	30	14	2	14	403	468	30
Barrow	30	13	0	17	408	445	26
Featherstone	30	12	1	17	482	493	25
Wigan	30	12	0	18	424	435	24
Castleford	30	10	1	19	486	505	21
Fulham	30	9	1	20	365	539	19
Wakefield	30	9	1	20	341	526	19
York	30	4	2	24	330	773	10
Whitehaven	30	2	3	25	224	565	7

Final sponsored

The Scottish Cup final between Aberdeen and Rangers is to be sponsored again this year, to the tune of £20,000. It is the sixth time that the final has attracted a sponsor.

IN BRIEF

Villeneuve spoke of crash

Twenty-four hours before his fatal crash, Gilles Villeneuve spoke prophetically to a Belgian newspaper, Le Soir. He said: "It's normal to have one or two accidents in a season. I know I risk finding myself in hospital. This does not frighten me, because I am aware of the risks. But there are times when one cannot do anything. If at Zolder my car skids, all I can do is to call mama and cross myself".

British opponent for Bruno

Frank Bruno will face his first British opponent after starting his career against four successive Americans, at the Albert Hall, on June 1. Bruno meets Tony Moore, of Hendon, in a heavyweight contest over eight rounds.

On the same bill, Gordon Ferris (Birmingham) and David Pearce (Newport) meet in a final eliminator for Neville Meade's British heavyweight title. Dave Armstrong (Hackney) takes on Glen McEwan (Birmingham) in a British middleweight title eliminator.

Jones again

John Roger Jones, a 37-year-old Swansea building society manager, won the Welsh amateur strokeplay championships for the third time, beating a 19-year-old former Essex boy champion, David Wood, in a sudden-death play-off at Cradoc. Both had returned 72-hole Aggregates of 287.

Miller's benefit

Port Vale entertain Manchester City tonight in a benefit for John Miller who has had to retire from football because of injury. Miller, aged 31, has unable to play this season.

Jessup leads

Dave Jessup, of Wimbledon, leads England's speedway team in the World Cup qualifying round against United States, Australia and New Zealand at King's Lynn on Sunday. The rest of the team is Kenny Carter (Halifax), Chris Morton (Belle Vue) and Michael Lee (King's Lynn), with Malcolm Simmons (Wimbledon) as reserve.

McLaren to appeal

Zolder, May 10. — The McLaren team are to appeal against the decision to strip their driver Niki Lauda of third place in Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix. Lauda's car was adjudged to be two kilos under the minimum weight of 580 kg set down by the International Automobile Federation. — Agence France-Presse.

Leslie misses tour

David Leslie, the Gala flanker who broke his leg on February 13 playing against Heriot's, has given up the fight to be fit to join the Scottish party to tour Australia. An examinaton showed that his leg would not be strong enough. His replacment is Eric Paxton, the Kelso flanker, who won his only cap (against Ireland) this season.

FOR THE RECORD

MOTOCROSS

BORGLOON: First heat: 1, G Jobe (Bel), Suzuki, 45min 07 63sec; 7, David Watson (GB), Yamaha, 45.50. Second heat: 1, Watson, 45:28 28. World championship: 1, Jobe 75; 3, Watson 38.

TRZIC: 1, H Everts (Bel), Suzuki, 15pts. Second heat: 1, M Velkeners (Bel), 15pts. Overall: 1, Everts, 27pts. World championship: 1 Velkeners 104pts

STOCKHOLM: First heat: 1, G Noyce (GB), Honda, 15pts, 2, N Hudson (GB), Yamaha, 12. Second heat: 1, Noyce, 15pts. World championship: 1, B Lackey (US), 53pts; 3, Noyce, 48; Malherbe, 48.

Motor racing

BRANDS HATCH: Indy Circuit. Hobin Hamilton inter-marque championship, second round, 10 laps: 1, Raymond Tait (A/M DBSV8), 9min 01 6sec, 80mph. Seldon classic sports car championship: fourth round: 10 laps: 1, J Brindley (Lotus 23), 9min 10 0sec, 78 78mph. Vintage and Venerable Aston Martin racer: 10 laps: 1, J Reed (A/M DB2/4), 10min 55.7sec, 66 08sec. FIA historic championship: 20 laps: 1, D Ham (Lister Jaguar), 18min 25.2sec, 78 41mph. Hyde Vale Trophy: 10 laps: 1, M Salmon (A/M DB4), 9min 42 9sec, 74 33mph. Lloyds and Scottish historic championship: second round, 10 laps: 1, W Green (Cooper Climax), 9min 03.1sec, 80 05mph. Pace Petroleum Post-war Aston Martin: 10 laps: 1, P Milward (Aston Martin Lola), 9min 56.3sec, 82.33mph. HSCC Post-historic road sports championship: fourth round: 10 laps: 1, J Atkins (AC Cobra), 9min 31.7sec, 75 79ph. Bobcat Ascar Challenge: fifth round: 15 laps: 1, R Fagan (Autodox Camaro), 13min 08 8sec, 82 40mph.

DIVING

FORT LAUDERDALE (Florida): Women's 10-metre platform: 1, Chen Xiao Xia (China), 453 72 pts; 2, W Hyland (US), 409 08; 3, A Stasjulevich (USSR), 393.87. Men's 3-metre springboard: 1, Li Kong Zheng (China), 624 57 pts; 2, D Burgering (US), 623 43, 3, C Giron (Mexico), 616 56.

WALKING

VALENCIA: Men, 35km: 1, J Llopart (Spa) 2:39:11; 2, P Blagg (GB) 2:48:00; 3, M Lambden (GB) 2:49:37, 4, D Jarman (GB) 2:50:28. Women, 5km: 1, I Bateman 23.53.2; 2, T Palacios (Spa) 24:25.5; 3, Millen (GB) 24:32.8; Teams: 1, Spain 81 pts; 2, GB 76; 3, France 56; 4, Switzerland 24.

MOTOR RALLYING

CORSICA: 1, Ragnotti and Andrie (Fra), Renault; 2, Andruet and Biche (Fra), Ferrari; 3, Beguin and Lenne (Fra), Porsche. World Championship: 1, W Rohrl (WG), 57 pts; 2, M Mouton (Fra), 32; 3, P Eklund (Swe), 25.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Antonio 117, Los Angeles 128.

CANOEING

Harrowgate: English Open championships. K1 men: 1, Fox (Pyranha Racers); 2, Manwaring (RAF); 3, Wain (Chester).

Boxing

MUNICH: World championships: Second round. Flyweight: D Stadtmueller (WG) beat Song Ho Byon (NK) first round; C Titolu (Rom) beat D Lauretta (IT) pts; O Santiesteban (Cub) beat Chae O Kwon (S Kor) pts, M Collins (US) beat W Prosch (EG), pts. Feather: R Nowakowski (EG) beat F Sumer (Tur), pts. Sandor (Czec) beat W Sanchez (Ven), pts. A Horta (Cuba) knocked out S Spestrand (Sweden), first round; Ki Chul Park (SK) beat L Canlancio (Phil) pts. Light middle: T Corr (Ire) beat D Milton (US) pts. Light flyweight: I Mustafa (Bul) beat E Tabanes (Phil) pts. Young Mo Muh (SK) beat I Bilak (Ken) pts. D Wellich (EG) beat M Segawa (Japan) pts. Tong Mwan Go (NK) beat L Rairez (Dom Rep) pts. Lightweight: M Labudovic (Yug) beat W Schaefer (WG) pts. P Whitaker (US) beat H Khalil (Ken) pts. Light welterweight: M Fulger (Rom) beat M Ronzoni (Italy) pts. C Garcia (Cub) w o Henry Hughes (US) scr. J Nyman (Fin) knocked out M Kopzog (WG) first round. M Puzovic (Yug) beat D Schwarz (EG) pts. Light middleweight: S Hranek (Hun) knocked out R Malonny (WG) third round. A Martinez (Cub) beat D Keestner (EG) pts. M Takov (Bul) beat E Gallci (Italy), disqualified second round. M Murillo (Col) beat C Lingow (Eng) first round. Middleweight: P Van Raamsdonk (Neth) beat M Beya (Zaire) pts. T Uusivirta (Fin) beat S Lakomiec (Pol) pts. Heavyweight: A Jagubkin (USSR) beat P Dzevdet (Yug) pts. G Skrzecz (Pol) beat L Sanchez-Castillo (Ecu) pts.

RIFLE SHOOTING

GUERNSEY: Commonwealth Games Federation annual competition: Small bore rifle: 1, P Martin (England) 1,181. Full-bore rifle: 1, B Le Cheminant (Jersey) 401; 2, L Peden (Scotland) 398; 3, K Pugh (England) 397. Air rifle: 1, M Gill (Guernsey) 1,131; 2, J Edwards (Wales) 1,128, 3, J Mechem (Guernsey) 1,126. Air pistol: 1, G Robinson (England) 567, 2, A Spence (England) 564, 3, N Duquemin (Guernsey) 559. Free pistol: 1, G Robinson (England) 1,091; 2, F Wyatt (England) 1,064; 3, R Macdonald (England) 1,063. Rapid fire pistol: 1, T Bowden (England) 584; 2, (after tie), C Godwin (England) 584, 3, A Breton (Guernsey) 578.

SPEEDWAY

BELLEVUE: Fourth Test: England beat United States, 61-47

RESULTS

Last night's football

FIRST DIVISION: West Ham United 2, Tottenham Hotspur 2

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 0, Tottenham Hotspurs 1; Chelsea 0, Plymouth Argyle 0.

GREEKS: Apollon 0, OFI 1, Yannina 1, Aris 0, Kavala 1, Rodos 1; Korinthos 0, Larisa 2, Panionios 1, Ethnikos 0, Paok 1, AEK 1, Olympiakos 5, Kastoria 0, Irakis 2, Doxa 1

SOVIET: Cup final: Dynamo Kiev 1, Torpedo Moscow 0.

PORTUGUESE: Estoril 3, Sporting 3, Benfica 1, Penafiel 0; Rio Ave 0, Porto 2, Guimaraes 3, Viseu 0; Amora 2, Belenenses 1, Boavista 5, Espinho 0; Uniao Leiria 4, Braga 0, Portimonense 2, Setubal 0

POLISH: LKS Lodz 4, Lublin 2, Poznan 1, Sosnowiec 0; Bytom 3, Baltyk Gdynia 1, Szczecin 1, Legia Warsaw 1, Wroclaw 0, Krakow 1; Gwardia Warsaw 2, Mielec 1, Arka Gdynia 0; Zabrze 1; Chorzow 1, Widzew Lodz 1.

EQUESTRIANISM

SHERBORNE CASTLE: Midland Bank Novice Section 1, J Food's V Abbess, 25 pen pts, 2, H Wiegersma's Gentleman Jim, 33, 3, Miss K Williams' Tequila Sunrise II, 33. Section 2: 1, Miss S Gardiner's Idle Trust, 35, 2, Miss N Norman's Nycar, 35; 3, Miss K Grier's Scipio's II, 37. Section 3: 1, Range Rover Team's Out and About (Cap M Phillips) 22, 2, Miss K Grier's Mandina 28; 3, H Wiegersma's The Jolly Giraffe, 31. Section 4: 1, Miss M Hunter's No Music 20; 2, Miss R Richards The Red Baron, 30; 3, Mrs J Graham's Tempest II, 35.

Advanced: 1, Mrs T Holderness-Roddam's Warrior, 40; 2, Miss J Starkey's Buckley, 59, 3, V Jones' Precision II, 60.

Intermediate Section: 1, Miss Toogood's Harman the German, 41, 2, Mrs S Angell's Nimbus II, 43; 3, Mrs V Phillips and Mrs M Brooking Clarks' Blue Owl, 56. Section 2: 1, J Mansfield's Sorella II, 48; 2, Mrs M Tucker's Blackthorn of Rushall, 58; 3, Col Sir John Miller's Sapphire Star (Miss L Barton), 62.

DIVING

FORT LAUDERDALE (Florida): Women's 10-metre platform: 1, Chen Xiao Xia (China), 453.72 pts; 2, W Hyland (US), 409 08; 3, A Stasjulevich (USSR), 393.87. Men's 3-metre springboard: 1, Li Kong Zheng (China), 624.57 pts; 2, D Burgering (US), 623.49; 3, C Giron (Mexico), 616.56.

CANOEING

Harrowgate: English Open championships. K1 men: 1, Fox (Pyranha Racers); 2, Manwaring (RAF); 3, Wain (Chester).

Racing results

Hexham

6.0: 1, Marine Cadet (9-4); 2, Spring Moon (6-1); 3, Aranen (3-1). 5 ran. Scalby Suzie (7-1 fav). NR: Hopgrove, Mr May, Natalia, Swallam

6.30: 1, Hope of Oak (11-10); 2, Merry Maseus (4-5); 3, Siam (20-1). 4 ran

7.0: 1, Nicky Tam (6-4 fav); 2, Miss Wood (3-1); 3, Avalanche (12-1). 6 ran. NR: Captain Parkhill, Mossader

7.30: 1, Pretty Boy Floyd (6-4); 2, Any Second (5-6 fav); 3, Rough-Cast (5-1); 4 ran.

8.00: 1, Inkerman (5-1); 2, Buckmaster (14-1); 3, Wilton's First (9-1). 9 ran. Chelel (4-5 fav)

8.30: 1, Tandawill (11-10 fav); 2, Victory Morn (20-1); 3, General Wood (7-4); 10 ran.

CYCLING

MADRID: Tour of Spain: Final-stage placings (Sunday): 1, E Vanhaerens (Bel) 1 hour 45 mins 3 secs, 2, J Louwel (Bel); 3, E Van Hoo (Bel) — same time.

Final overall standings: 1, A Arroyo 95:45:28; 2, M Legarreta 95 47.23; 3, A Fernandez 95:47 25

NEUCHATEL: Tour de Romandie first stage: 1, J Lammers (Neth) 4 hr 21 min 29 secs, 2, R Suun (USSR) 4.22.14, 3, F Boden (EG) 4:22-17.

HRADEC KRALOVEN (Czechoslovakia): Prague-Warsaw-Berlin peace race first stage (184 km): 1, J Lammers (Neth); 2, R Suun (USSR); 3, F Boden (EG).

DUNKIRK: Four day race: first stage: 1, A De Wolf (Bel) 3 hrs 4 min 1 sec, 2, K Andersen (Den) 3:04:09; 3, Beucherie (Fra). Second stage: 1, M Sergeant (Bel) 2:02 12, 2, F De Genal (Bel), 3, J L Van Den Broucke (Bel). Leading overall standings: 1, Hoste (Bel) 25:37 48, 2, F Van Den Haute (Bel) 25:37 50, 3, S Roche (Ire) 25 37:54

CRICKET

Schools matches: *Allhallows 113; Free Foresters 114-5. Ampleforth 165, *Pocklington 125. *Canford 175, Bradfield 149-9 (P Edwards 7-50). *Douai 129; St Benedict's, Ealing 131-2. Old Freemen's 109; *City of London Freemen's 98; *Perse 104, Bishop's Stortford 106-3. Fencibles XI 172, *King Edward's, Witley 173-6. *King William's, I O M 138 & 211-3 dec (N Watson 101 not out); Stockport G S 202-7 dec, 148-4.

*Home side.

Preston free four

Preston North End's captain, Gordon Coleman, has been given a free transfer, along with Buckley and Sayer, forwards, and Clark, a defender.

RACING: MUSIDORA STAKES FEATURED AT YORK

Last Feather set to decorate Hills cap

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £26,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Musidora Stakes is the most valuable race at York this afternoon on this the first day of the annual three-day spring meeting on the famous Knavesmire.

Interest will be chiefly generated by another glimpse of Sing Softly, the current favourite for the Oaks and the first appearance this season of Last Feather who is one of a number of good three year-old fillies that Barry Hills has in his Lambourn yard.

On the surface Sing Softly *made a pleasing start to her* three-year-old career at Newmarket 12 days ago when she won the Pretty Polly Stakes, but the form has been devalued somewhat by the runner-up, Cornish Heroine, who was beaten seven lengths when finishing a disappointing third in the Lingfield Oaks trial.

In the circumstances, I will not be taken aback if Sing Softly is put in her place by Last Feather, especially as George Robinson, our Newmarket Correspondent, reported yesterday that he thought Vadrouille went much the better when they galloped together last Friday.

It is still possible to get 9-1 about Last Feather for the Oaks but that will disappear this afternoon if she beats Sing Softly. By Vaguely Noble and out of that influential mare Quill, Last Feather must be one of the best-bred fillies around. And she is pretty decent, too, judged by the way she won at Newbury last autumn.

Ash Ridge, Cadi Ha and Mary Burns complete the field. Cadi Ha and Mary Burns look out of their depth but it seldom pays to disregard a filly trained by Harry Wragg so I expect Ash Ridge to run well, even though she was unplaced at Salisbury and Newmarket last month.

No matter how they fare with Sing Softly, Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott should not leave the course empty handed. Summer Impressions will be the second two-year-old to run from Warren Place this season. The talk is that she will take some catching in the Zetland Stakes even though Fair Heroine and *Solimile are both well fancied.* Summer Impressions is by Lyphard out of Roussalka, a good mare who won the Nassau Stakes twice in her heyday.

Later in the day, Vadrouille should not be troubled to win the Middleton Stakes which is restricted to fillies who have not won before April 7, Vadrouille has a long raking stride which should be ideally suited to York's long, even straight. Having won at Sandown towards the end of last month Vadrouille gives weight to all her opponents, who include Cut Loose, who is a full sister to last year St Leger winner, Cut Above.

Tomorrow the Aga Khan will be present at a dinner given in York to receive last season's "Horse of the Year" award which he won with Shergar. Today his increasingly familiar green and red racing silks may be twice carried in triumph, initially by Karadar in the Micklegate Handicap and later by Abdoun in the Fitzwilliam Stakes.

Although beaten by Military Band at Newmarket last month Karadar made a thoroughly


Henry Cecil's Oaks favourite Sing Softly on trial at York

Abdoun, my selection for the Fitzwilliam Stakes, is unlikely to find the task of beating the recent Newmarket winner Rushbeds remotely easy, but the 3lb weight allowance that he receives could help tilt the scales in his favour.

Judged on the betting alone — he started at 11-2 and was firm in the market at that — Abdoun was not unfancied at Doncaster eight days ago when he won his first race. And there was plenty to like about the way that he quickened past the more experienced Fitzpatrick two furlongs out to come home unchallenged.

It was on that same afternoon at Doncaster that Steel Charger won the Coal Miner Handicap, by beating Never Talk, Street Market and Ferriby Hall. Today all four will clash again in the David Dixon Sprint Trophy. Steel Charger's weight now includes a 10lb penalty for his Doncaster success. Normally it would go against the grain to go for a horse penalised to that extent, but as Steel Charger looked in such commanding form at Doncaster, it may pay to side with him again.

ITV will be providing those who can only manage to watch today's main races on television with an additional treat this afternoon by showing a film of the Derby favourite, Golden Fleece, winning the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown

York

TOTE DOUBLE 3.00 and 4.00. TREBLE 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30.
[Television: (ITV) 2.30, 3.00 and 3.30 races]

2.0 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-o Fillies: £3,293: 5f) (11 runners)

102 DEBUTINA PARK (G Mills) E Eldin 8-11 — 5
104 FAIR HEROINE (R Sangster) J Hindley 8-11 B Taylor 7
106 MISS REALM (M Britain) M H Easterby 8-11 M Birch 4
107 NORDAN CENTRE (Nordan (Builders Merchants) Ltd) M Camacho 8-11 E Johnson 3
109 PEROVSKIA (J Fitzgerald) J Fitzgerald 8-11 C Dwyer 9
109 SALTOKI (Marquesa de Moratalla) B Hobbs 8-11 G Baxter 10
110 SOLIMILE (R Zelker) P Kellaway 8-11 S Cauthen 11
111 STEPPHALOTUS (C H Newton jun Ltd) T Fairhurst 8-11 J Mercer 2
112 STREATLY (Miss S Ferguson) W Wharton 8-11 I Johnson 6
113 SUMMER IMPRESSIONS (N Phillips) H Cecil 8-11 L Piggott 8
114 TYSANDI (S Tuberner) J W Watts 8-11 E Hide 1

11-4 Summer Impressions, 7-2 Saltoki, 9-2 Fair Heroine, 7 Solimile, 8 Tysandi, 12 Miss Realm, 14 Debutina Park, 16 others.

2.30 MICKLEGATE HANDICAP (£3,158: 1½m) (10)

201 131/10- NO BOMBS (CD) (Snailwell Stud Co Ltd) M H Easterby 7-10-0 K Hodgson 5 4
202 114114- VALENTINIAN (D) (Lord Scarborough) W Hern 4-10-0 W Carson 10
203 b/40-00 ENGULF (G Cooper) J W Watts 4-9-10 N Connorton 3 3
204 11114-2 KARADAR (CD) (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 4-9-8 W R Swinburn 9
206 233150- FASCADALE (D) (A Leggat) J W Watts 6-9-2 E Hide 2
207 22420-2 COO DECISION (C PLATTS (Miss S Hall 6-8-11 M Birch 7
208 300-422 REGAL STEEL (C) (Steel Plate & Sections) R Hollinshead 4-8-11 S Perks 8
209 0212-14 KEELBY KAVALIER (CD) (E Brown) J Etherington 4-8-11 J Seagrave 6
210 111200 BUCKLOW HILL (D) (N Nuttall) J Fitzgerald 5-8-9 — 1
212 300-003 HARTSFIELD (DB) (H H Prince Musaed Saud) D Laing 5-7-11 W Newnes 5

6-4 Karadar, 9-2 No Bombs, 8 Regal Steel, 7 Keelby Kavalier, 8 Valentinian, 10 Cool Decision, 12 Hartsfield, 14 others.

FORM Valentinian (8-11) fav, 3rd straight, ridden over 2 furlongs out, not quicken, 4th, beaten 7½l, to Telsmoss (rec 4lb) 10 ran Newbury, September 19, 1m 5f 60y Soft. Karadar (9-7) took up running mile out, ran on under strong driving final furlong, 2nd, beaten head to Military Band (rec 6lb), 8 ran Newmarket, April 13, 1m 6f, good, previously (8-8 always prominent, no real progress final quarter mile, 4th beaten 5½l to Lafontaine (rec 1lb) with Fascadale (gave 4lb) 2l, ch hd away 6th, and Regal Steel (rec 8lb), Bucklow Hill (gave 1lb) and No Bombs (gave 20lb) all in rear, 20 ran Doncaster, November 7, 1m 4f, good. Regal Steel (9-5) every chance distance, no extra towards finish, 2nd, beaten ½l to Ski Run (rec 5lb, with Keelby Kavalier (gave 6lb) 6l away 4th 4 ran Haydock, May 1st, 1m 4f, firm.
SELECTION Bucklow Hill.

Michael Stoute and Walter Swinburn: fancied for a double

3.0 MUSIDORA STAKES (Group 3: 3-y-o Fillies: £27,584: 1m 2½f) (5)

301 01-00 ASH RIDGE (E Moller) H Wragg 9-0 P Eddery 2
302 01- CADI HA (A Budgett) B Hobbs 9-0 G Baxter 5
304 421- LAST FEATHER (Dr M Brosnan) B Hills 9-0 S Cauthen 3
305 020-1 MARY BURNS (Mrs M Broz) S Norton 9-0 J Lowe 1
307 1-1 SING SOFTLY (H Joel) H Cecil 9-0 L Piggott 4

4-7 Sing Softly, 11-4 Last Feather, 10 Cadi Ha, 12 Ash Ridge, 25 Mary Burns.

FORM Ash Ridge (8-7) ran on inside final furlong, never nearer, 6th beaten 7½l to Chalon (level), 12 ran Newmarket, April 15, 7f, good to firm. Last Feather (8-5) fav, led last furlong, comfortably, won, 6l, from Tikaki (level), 8 ran Newbury, October 23, 7f 60yds, soft. Sing Softly *(9-2) settled in behind leaders, ran on to lead one furlong out, will improve further, won 2½l from* Cornish Heroine (rec 6lb) 9 ran Newmarket, April 30, 1m 2f good.
SELECTION Sing Softly.

3.30 DAVID DIXON SPRINT TROPHY HANDICAP (£7,422: 5f) (14)

401 000-401 SUSARMA (BD) (Mrs E O Gorman) W O Gorman 8-10-2 (10 ex) T Ives 7
403 2402-44 LUCKY HUNTER (D) (R Khan) C Brittain 3-9-10 P Bradwell 5 12
405 03140-3 PONCHIELLI (D) (A Donaldson) R Armstrong 4-9-6 S Cauthen 5
406 140-013 STREET MARKET (D) (G Tuck) N Vigors 3-9-3 S Dawson 6 9
407- 303-02 NEVER TALK (D) (D Kelly) A Jarvis 3-9-2 L Piggott 8
408 3000-00 PRIMULA BOY (D) (G Mullin) J Berry 8-9-0 R Sidebottom 6 6
409 0000-10 TOUCH BOY (D) (G Mullin) J Berry 8-9-0 E Hide 13
410 0000-10 FERRIBLY HALL (CD) (Mrs V Robson) A Smith 5-9-0 M Birch 10
412 131-403 STRATH OF ORCHY (G Kirk) K Stone 3-8-5 P Eddery 11
413 0300d-0 STEEL CHARGER (D) (D Mcintyre) R Boss 6-8-5 (10 ex) W Carson 1
414 0300d-0 BOLD SCUFFLE (CD) (G Smith) R Hollinshead 4-8-3 Paul Eddery 5 14
415 4400-0 CREE SONG (C,D) (K MacPherson) P Calver 8-8-3 O Gray 2
417 11300-0 SAMMY BEAR (D) (Mrs F Bentley) W Bentley 4-7-10 R Hills 6 4
418 00104-0 DUTCH GIRL (D) (C Buckton) M W Easterby 5-7-7 K Darley 3

13-8 Never Talk, 9-2 Lucky Hunter, 11-2 Steel Charger, 8 Susarma, 10 Ponchielli, 12 Bold Scuffle, 14 Ferriby Hall, 16 Strath of Orchy, 20 others.

4.0 FITZWILLIAM STAKES (3-y-o: £2,775: 1¼m) (9)

502 01 RUSHBEDS (Sir T Pilkington) B Hobbs 8-13 G Baxter 8
503 1 ABDOUN (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-10 W R Swinburn 1
508 030-144 PHILLIP HENRY (A Fawcett) C Gray 8-10 N Connorton 3 5
509 00-00 CHARMING CHARLES (C Shook) P Kellaway 8-7 B Taylor 9
510 000-000 DRUMMOND STREET (H Rogers) A Jarvis 8-7 L Piggott 7
511 0-03 EVER GREAT (Dr C Vittadini) P Walwyn 8-7 J Mercer 6
516 0-02 ORLANDOLAND (R Ogden) J Hanson 8-7 E Johnson 4
519 00-3 REXRIBO (Lady Beaverbrook) M Jarvis 8-7 B Raymond 2
520 404-4 BELFE (Mrs V Stevenson) R Hollinshead 8-4 S Perks 3

11-8 Abdoun, 7-2 Rushbeds, 11-2 Rexribo, 8 Ever Great, 12 Orlandoland, 14 Belfe, 16 Phillip Henry, 20 others.

4.30 MIDDLETON STAKES (3-y-o fillies: 1m 2½f) (9)

610 23-21 VADROUILLE (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 9-0 L Piggott 6
603 0- CUT LOOSE (Sir J Astor) W Hern 8-7 W Carson 7
604 0 DINSLEY (I Southcott) J W Watts 8-7 E Hide 8
605 0-0 FESTAL SPIRIT (Col W Behrens) W Elsey 8-7 T Ives 9
607 0-2 FREEWAY FOLLY (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 8-7 S Cauthen 6
610 4 MAYPOLE LANE (E Moller) H Wragg 8-7 P Eddery 2
612 MIRKAN HONEY (Mrs A Ferguson) W Wharton 8-4 I Johnson 4
613 PALE ORANGE (Dr C Vittadini) P Walwyn 8-4 J Mercer 1
615 WHISKAWAY (Mrs C Hindley) J Hindley 8-4 B Taylor 3

6-4 Vadrouille, 3 Freeway Folly, 9-2 Maypole Lane, 3 Cut Loose, 12 Dinsley, 16 Pale Orange, 25 others.

5.00 SLEDMERE HANDICAP (3-y-o) £3,282 1m 1f) (8)

2 1343-02 HOUGHTON WEAVER (A Hubbard) J Berry 8-8 L Charnock 7
4 2044-00 PONTOS (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-1 S Cauthen 4
5 0-31 MILL PLANTATION (D) (E Moller) H Wragg 8-1 B Crossley 1
6 00-11 CHARLIE'S PROSPECT (R Smith) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-0 (5ex) G Duffield 3
7 01- WHENYOURTRAINSGONE (P Mellor) R Boss 7-13 W Carson 8
9 030-03 HILL'S PAGEANT (William Hill Racing Ltd) P Walwyn 7-12 W Newnes 2
10 00-1340 BRIGHTON ROAD (J Hayter) R Armstrong 7-11 P Robinson 6
14 00002-0 SHAMROCK NAIL (Frederick Copper (Holdings) Ltd) R Hollinshead 7-7 N Carlisle 5 5

2 Hill's Pageant, 7-2 Charlie's Prospect, 9-2 Mill Plantation, 5 Houghton Weaver, 8 Whenyourtrainsgone, 10 Pontos, 12 others.

York Selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Summer Impressions, 2.30 Karadar, 3.0 Last Feather, 3.30 Steel Charger, 4.0 Abdoun, 4.30 Vadrouille, 5.0 Hill's Pageant.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Summer Impressions, 2.30 Karadar, 3.0 Sing Softly, 3.30 Steel Charger, 4.0 Rushbeds, 4.30 Vadrouille, 5.0 Charlie's Prospect.

Nottingham NH

6.00 JUNIOR HURDLE (Selling handicap: £712: 2m) (11 runners)

1 323 FLORENCE 6-11-10 M Charles 4
4 03 WIL-TOT (B) 5-11-4 G Graham
7 400 PERICULO LUDUS 6-10-11 J Harris 4
10 030 GWYNFI NI 6-10-7 Crank
11 343 LITTLE TYRANT 6-10-7 P Corrigan 7
12 20p FUNKY ANGEL 6-10-7 K Sims 7
14 000 CARIBBEAN SUN 4-10-7 —
15 p00 PRIDE OF KELLS 6-10-7 M Carberry 7
16 p/p0 BOBBY S LASS 6-10-7 McSharry
17 pt0 RAINA (B) 5-10-7 G Kersey 4
19 000 MALSEEDY (B) 4-10-7 Flint

7 Little Tyrant, 3 Periculo Ludus, 7-2 Florence, 8 Funky Angel

6.30 LONG EATON CHASE (Handicap: £1,552: 3¼m) (5)

1 200 SOLO SAM 10-11-7 Pimlott
4 412 JIMMY MIFF 10-10-2 M Williams
9 14p PALACE ROYAL 9-10-0 Tuck
10 312 LAWN MEET 7-10-0 Mrs D Henderson 4
12 pl3 NO RETREAT 10-10-0 P Dever 7

11-8 Jimmy Miff, 9-4 Solo Sam, 9-2 Lawn Meet, 6 Palace Royal.

7.00 BRADMORE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,195: 2m) (12)

1 222 MARK-YOU-TEN (B) 9-11-13 Mr T Easterby
3 211 BROAD PRINCIPLE 5-11-10 H Davies
6 120 ROYAL COMMOTION 9-11-4 R Barry
7 000 OUISTADOR 6-11-2 P Dever 7
8 031 GALA LAD 8-11-1 A Stringer 4
9 0p4 LAW VENTURE (B) 8-10-12 M Bastard
15 bp0 MASTERS (B) 6-10-3 S McNeill
17 000 OPARAU 7-10-0 Carvill
18 000 MANDYS TIME 6-10-0 J Harris 4
21 000 BUCHANAN 7-10-0 A Webber
22 010 TEMOKE 7-10-0 F Grimes 7
23 p00 ELWORTH (B) 6-10-0 G Kersey 4

2 Mark-You-Ten, 11-4 Broad Principle, 9-2 Royal Commotion, 8 Gala Lad.

7.30 WOODBOROUGH CHASE (novices: £1,072: 3m) (7)

6 000 IRISH PRINCE 9-11-7 G Graham
7 003 MY BOY TO 9-11-7 J Davies 7
14 p20 FANCY FELLOW 8-11-2 N Clay
16 000 HAVE A JAR 7-11-2 —
18 002 SAUCY MOON 7-11-2 Tuck
19 -pp3 TILTIL 8-11-2 M Murphy
21 p0b TEAPOT HALL 5-10-9 R F Davies

Evens Saucy Moon, 2 Tiltil, 15-2 Fancy Fellow, 10 My Boy To.

8.00 DINGLEY DELL HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,208: 2¾m) (13)

2 1 ROYAL SUNSET 7-12-9 Craggs
3 0ll BOBBY'S FOX 9-12-5 R Mann 7
6 0 ARUPTAGUM 6-12-0 —
7 p-0 BALLYKNOCK 9-12-0 J Wrathall 7
9 -30p CODWAR 11-12-0 P Webber
11 p-00 DUSKY WARRIOR 8-12-0 J Sowers 7
12 u01 ERNEST 10-12-0 J Cambridge 4
15 00/4 GO DEO DEO 8-12-0 J Raw 7
23 00-0 OWEN LUCK 8-12-0 —
25 242 SUB ROSA 11-12-0 C Gordon-Watson 7
26 l03 SWAINBY LAD 11-12-0 R Tate 7
28 r/f VULGANS TROUT 14-12-0 D Coates 7
29 f-p0 ZONGALERO 12-12-0 C Bealby 7

7-4 Royal Sunset, 6-2 Sub Rosa, 13-2 Swainby Lad, 8 Ernest.

8.30 BOTTESFORD HURDLE (novice handicap: £690: 2¾m) (14)

4 013 BERKELEY 5-11-7 Stronge 7
9 041 SIRENIA 5-11-4 McKevitt 4
10 010 SUPER SPARTAN 4-11-2 A Webb
12 p0f RIBO CHARTER 5-11-1 P Dever 7
19 230 FRENCH COOKING 6-10-9 M Elliott 4
21 400 BEARE LADY 5-10-8 F Grimes 7
22 0p- BARTOVA 7-10-8 G Jones
23 000 SHARPSUN 4-10-7 McCourt
24 u30 COVETTE 6-10-3 M Pepper 4
26 003 MARSHALL NIEL 9-10-2 M Coyle 4
29 004 GAZAAN 4-10-0 O'Halloran
30 012 BOLD TREATY 5-10-0 F Morris
33 p00 LOVE PATROL 7-10-0 Crank
36 000 WALTERSTOWN 6-10-0 J Harris 4

11-8 Sirenia, 7-2 Bold Treaty, 5 Berkeley Lad, 15-2 Covette.

NOTTINGHAM SELECTIONS: 6.0 Little Tyrant, 6.30 Lawn Meet, 7.00 Broad Principle, 7.30 Saucy Moon, 8.00 Sub Rosa, 8.30 Sirenia.

Edinburgh results

Going: good to soft

2.15 (2.19) BARNTON HANDICAP (Apprentices: £890: 5f)
H R MICRO, b f by High Award-Crusheen (J R Control Systems Ltd), 4-8-8 S Donlun (11-2) 1
Northern Eclipse G Brown (8-1) 2
Rambling River M Beecroft (4-1 Fav) 3
Tote: Win 66p. Places: 28p, 68p, 13p. D Forecast £7.33. CSF: £5.01. Tricast £18.06. M Lambert at Malton. Nk, hd Royal Question (25-1) 4th. 13 ran.

2.45 (2.46) COLINTON MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £837. 5f)
SPACEMAKER BOY, b c by Realm-Glounanarrig (T Drake) 7-6 A Mackay (5-4 fav) 1
Lightly Poached M Wood (7-4) 2
Maralingo N Carlisle (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 43p. Places: 15p, 10p. D Forecast: 35p. CSF: 37p. G Fletcher at Newmarket 1½l, 1½l Sid's Mob (8-1) 4th 6 ran

3.15 (3.21) LEITH HANDICAP (£1,665: 1m 3f)
SHEBA'S GLORY br g by Averof—Little Miss (D Abdele) 4-8-13 E Hide (7-2) 1
Mount Magic C Dwyer (11-4 fav) 2
Rocket Song G Duffield (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win 36p. Places 14p, 21p, 17p. Dual F: 40p. CSF: £1.36. F Watson at Sedgefield. 1l, ½l Alfie Dickins (14-1) 4th 8 ran

3.45 (3.51) SLATEFORD HANDICAP (Selling, £752, 1m)
OCHIL HILLS STAR b g by Chebs Lad—Turkish Maid (G Bell) 9-9-6 G Duffield (8-1) 1
Miss Chessy M Berry (8-1) 2
Airedale Junction K Leason (15-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 83p. Places, 18p, 19p, 30p. Dual F. £2.21. CSF: £5.69. Tricast: £5.69. Mrs A Bell at Biggar ½l, nk. Shooting Match (20-1) 4th. Prince of Blades 10-11 fav 11 ran. NR. Burglars Boy

Burglars Boy (8-11 withdrawn not under orders. Rule four applies all bets, deduction 10p in pound.

4.15 (4.23) DUDDINGSTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £868. 7f)
CRACKHILL b g by Legal Eagle—Mexican Music (J Hanson) 9-0 E Johnson (100-30) 1
Rarty James B Crossley (3-1 jt fav) 2
Herring T Ives (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 45p. Places 16p, 15p, 1.05. Dual F: 39p. CSF: £1.51. J Hanson at Wetherby 3l, nk. Centurion Prince (9-2) 4th. Trilling 3-1 jt fav. 15 ran.

4.45 (4.45) CORSTORPHINE STAKES (£949: 1½m)
POTTINGER, b c, by Virages (FR) — Pot Pourri (Ld H de Walden) 3-8-11 E Hide (9-4 On Fav) 1
Plaza Toro G Duffield (11-4) 2
Geordie Lad M Fry (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 11p. Places: 10p, 42p. Dual Forecasts: 17p. CSF: 21p. E. Weymes at Leyburn. 1l, 2½l East Coast Girl (50-1) 4th 6 ran.

PLACEPOT £6.30.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: firm. Folkestone: flat, firm: chase, firm. York: good to firm tomorrow. Towcester: hard. Ayr: good to firm. Brighton, firm.

Windsor, Hexham evening results, Page 19

Folkestone N H

2.15 GRUNWICK STAKES NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE (£513: 2m 110yd) (16 runners)

1 ATOMIC ANSWER 6-11-12 R Hatfield 7
2 CLIFFLAND 5-11-12 M Lay 7
4 00- FAMILY VENTURE 5-11-12 J Akehurst 7
6 FOGGY MORNING 5-11-12 Mr S Sherwood 7
7 FORT AUGUSTUS 5-11-12 Ciechanowski
15 0 ROCHESTER WAY 5-11-12 K Burke 7
16 ROYAL AND RARE 5-11-12 Mrs S French 7
17 SHEBA'S BOY 5-11-12 Mr O Sherwood
22 DIAMOND HUNTER 4-11-2 K Mancini 7
23 FINAL WORD 4-11-2 Stronge 7
24 FORESTDALE 4-11-2 Mr P Webber
25 FORFAR 4-11-2 Mr T Moore 7
26 0 HAVABASH 4-11-2 —
27 LA BELLE FEMME 4-11-2 Mr C Willett 7
29 00 MISS FIDGET 4-11-2 Mr M Bosley 7
30 OAKLEY LAD 4-11-2 Mr A Shenston 7
32 0 ROYAL FEATURE 4-11-2 Mr S Andrews 7
34 WILLINGS WARRIOR 4-11-2 Madgwick 7

6-4 Sheba's Boy, 11-4 Cliffland, 6 Atomic Answer, 8 Forestdale.

2.45 TED LONG CHASE (Handicap: amateurs £1,236: 2½m) (8)

1 -11p RATHCONRATH 9-12-1 O Sherwood
2 0p4 FURY BOY 9-11-1 A Macdonald-Buchanan 7
4 304 SOUTHERN MOBILE 9-10-7 J Ewing 7
5 003 KING S CHAMPION 10-10-7 Mrs D Grissell 4
7 030 GLISSANDO 9-10-7 T Thomson-Jones
8 40u BOLD SAINT 10-10-7 Miss S French 7
10 000 RIGHT TACTICS 11-10-7 Miss C Brew 7
11 303 REGENT'S CHOICE 10-10-7 P Webber

4-5 Rathconrath, 3 Southern Mobile, 5 Fury Boy, 7 Bold Saint.

3.15 CUCKOO HUNTERS CHASE (Maidens: amateurs. £873: 2½m) (14)

2 f-42 BRANDYLAND 9-12-7 Miss S French 7
3 DONOGUE 10-12-7 J Newton
4 404- FLORAL SOMER 9-12-7 P Wales 7
6 HARRY HILLIS 10-12-7 Miss L Savage 7
7 b40 HIGH VINE 10-12-7 Mrs P Palmer 7
9 IRIS S WISH 11-12-7 T Head 7
10 2 JUST LIKE THAT 10-12-7 J Panvert 7
13 0pu/ PONTYLAY 8-12-7 P Topham 7
16 0/2- RED MARSHALL 10-12-7 G Woodruff 7
17 0p/ ROMAN JACK 8-12-7 T Nichol 7
19 2J- SEA TANGLE 8-12-7 R Barbor 7
20 TEMPESTUOUS 8-12-7 J Hickman 7
21 THE FOUR HUNDRED 9-12-7 —
23 00- WONDERGO 7-12-7 —

2 Sea Tangle, 7-2 Donogue, 4 Brandyland, 6 Harry Hills.

3.45 SHEPHERD NEAME UNITED HUNTS OPEN CHAMPION HUNTERS CHASE (Amateurs: £2,106: 3¼m) (7)

3 r04- CASAMAYOR 12-12-0 J Bentley 7
4 (14 DANCING BRIG 11-12-0 D Evatt 4
6 2ff DOUBLE BLUFF 9-12-0 M Wilkinson 7
11 0-40 LIGHTVALE 8-12-0 T Moore 7
14 003 MAURITIUS 10-12-0 Miss S Kane 7
16 p-1 ROUNDTOWN 9-12-0 D Turner 4
18 3 WARRENBAYNE PRINCE 12-12-0 Miss L Savage 7

Evens Dancing Brig, 5-2 Double Bluff, 9-2 Roundtown, 6 Mauritius.

4.15 'GONE AWAY' OPEN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs £1,143: 3¼m) (16)

2 31p JACK MADNESS 10-12-10 M Robinsons 7
4 1u4 LOYAL PARTNER 8-12-7 D Evatt 4
6 fr1 ROMAN GENERAL 9-12-7 Munro-Wilson
8 303/ ADAM S BRAKE 12-12-0 G Woodruff 7
10 /pp- GYPSY BARON 12-12-0 Miss J Southcombe 7
11 0/4- HELPEX 14-12-0 M Davies 7
12 p0p- HIGLAND BAROLO 10-12-0 D Lyles 7
13 -pp0 LANDING PARTY 10-12-0 Mrs N Ledger 7
14 /00- MOUNTHOOLY 11-12-0 J Farrant 7
19 0p0- TUDOR MYSTERY 12-12-0 R Hoirid 7
21 4pl/ BELUGA BOY 10-11-7 S Andrews 7
23 /pfp COLWAY BOY 8-11-7 A Deeprose 7
24 33p/ DAVID TUDOR 9-11-7 R Barber 7
27 000- HARVEST BOUNTY 8-11-7 R Clements 7
28 0p0/ HOMER THE GREEK 15-11-7 R Black 7
30 0/p- NAP ARTIST 8-11-7 C Willett 7

5-2 Loyal Partner, 7-2 Jack Madness, 4 Roman General, 6 Adams Brake.

4.45 GUY PEATE HUNTER CHASE (Novices. amateurs: £852: 3¼m) (18)

1 3 BALLYARD SLIPPER 7-12-7 D Turner 4
3 430/ BONI FACE 7-12-7 S Ingleton 7
4 p/0- CAPTAIN S DEAL 10-12-7 M Robinson 7
5 0/p- CROIT THAT 14-12-7 M French 7
6 DRAKE'S PINNACLE 6-12-7 R Barber 7
7 /03- EBAFARE 9-12-7 Miss S French 7
8 000- GAMEL'S PATH 8-12-7 T Moore 7
9 400 HAMMER HEAD 9-12-7 T Head 7
10 /pp-3 HARTY FISHELL 9-12-7 Mrs N Ledger 7
11 0-0 HIGHLAND SAUCE 8-12-7 W Wales 7
13 000- KELTEE BOY 8-12-7 J Raw 7
15 MARK S METHANE 8-12-7 R Hacking 7
16 MISS PRAGUE 8-12-7 Mr G Wragg 7
18 0/ NO PINCHIN 8-12-7 Thorogood 7
19 0p/0- NORMA CAN 8-12-7 S Andrews 7
21 PRIZE LAND 13-12-7 Miss C Brew 7
23 REGAL DON 8-12-7 Miss J Henry 7
26 WONG WUN 10-12-7 R Burr 7

13-8 Ballyard Slipper, 11-4 Boni Face, 9-2 Harty Fishell, 11-2 Ebafare.

5.15 UNITED HUNTS OPEN HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs £1,094: 2½m) (13)

2 242 RAMBLIX 10-12-7 T Head 7
4 /1-u GALWAY KNIGHT 11-12-4 Munro-Wilson
5 00-0 PERSPEY GLORY 8-12-4 D Turner 4
6 0fu SNAKE DANCE 10-12-4 J Hickman 4
8 b u BENTLEY GREEN 11-12-0 Mrs L Gibbon
9 u4u BIG BEN 8-12-0 Miss C Mair 7
12 4/0- CAPTAIN GEORGE 13-12-0 —
13 00/- CAREW MARINE 13-12-0 R Steward 7
14 14p- FINE FELLOW 13-12-0 D Bearsby 7
15 0ob/ JUST FOR SURE 11-12-0 R Clements
16 r23 LARRY MAC 8-12-0 C Egerton 7
17 RICABERT 9-12-0 S Stearn 7
18 pf/0- SHAMUS 14-12-0 G Woodruff 7

5-4 Ramblix, 3 Larry Mac, 9-2 Galway Knight, 6 Fine Fellow.

FOLKESTONE SELECTIONS: 2.15 Sheba's Boy, 2.45 Rathconrath, 3.15 Brandyland, 3.45 Double Bluff, 4.15 Loyal Partner, 4.45 Ballyard Slipper, 5.15 Ricabert.

Peacetime back in betting

News that the Guardian classical trial winner Peacetime is recovering from his setback had caused the Tote to re-introduce him to their Derby betting at 6-1. But trainer Jeremy Tree sounded a word of warning. "It is early days yet, although he is not coughing, he has not done any serious work."

The colt is likely to go for Goodwood's Predominate Stakes before a decision is made about the Epsom classic.

The Derby favourite Golden Fleece has hardened to 5-2 from 11-4 with Corals. Simply Great, who runs in tomorrows Mecca-Dante Stakes at York, is 5-1, and Saturday's Lingfield winner Jalmood, 6-1.

Corals have shortened Sing Softly to 4-1 from 9-2 for the Oaks, then go 8-1 Slightly Dangerous and Last Feather, 10-1 Height Of Fashion.

Wolverhampton suits Walwyn

The Lambourn trainer Peter Walwyn likes introducing two-year-olds at Wolverhampton, where he has a good winning record with them. This was the case with Carolside, who comfortably accounted for the odds-on favourite Bluebutton in the Lichfield Maiden Fillies stakes at the midlands course yesterday.

Joe Mercer sent Carolside to the front two furlongs out and she went on to win by two and a half lengths from the favourite, who was hanging to the left, English Muffin was third.

"I think Wolverhampton is a good course," Walwyn said. He recalled that he has won first time out on the course with several good fillies, including the speedy Pasty, and Mabel, who went on to finish second in the 1965 Oaks and said "I'm not saying *Carolside* is as good as them, but she could be anything."

Carolside, believed to be the first winner sired by Music Maestro, was Walwyn's second juvenile success of the season, his other Centrust also having scored at Wolverhampton.

Strapping three-year-old Chambesy sprung the biggest surprise of the afternoon when landing the Watling Street Maiden Stakes at 50-1. He paid odds of 286-1 on the tote.

Smackover supplemented a Redcar win last week by just holding off Kochia in the Midland Spring Handicap.

Wolverhampton results

Going: Good

2.0 (2.2) LICHFIELD STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £828. 5f)
CAROLSIDE, br f, by Music Maestro — *Primrose Bank (Susan Lady Chetwode)* 8-11 J Mercer (7-2) 1
Bluebutton W R Swinburn (10-11 fav) 2
English Muffin M Moseley (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 16p, 12p. Dual Forecast: 21p. CSF: 65p. P Walwyn, at Lambourn. 2½l, 5l. Garslang (11-1) 4th 7 ran. NR Egri Leanyka.

2.30 (2.32) DUNSTALL STAKES (2-y-o selling: £738: 5f)
CRESTA SWALLOW, ch f, by Hittite Glory — Cresta (Mrs G Davidson) 8-8 M Miller (6-4 fav) 1
Patsy Pennall J Reid (2-1) 2
No Double C McNamee (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 10p, 15p. Dual Forecast: 18p. CSF: 46p. D Dale at Newmarket 4l, 8l Mandrake Mint (9-1) 4th 6 ran.

3.0 (3.3) BISHTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,781. 5f)
COUNTACH, br g, by Balidar — Fuji Express (F Salman) 7-4 (car 7-5) T Quinn (7-1) 1
Saint Crispin Bay S Salmon (13-2) 2
Fast Service W Newnes (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 72p; places, 22p, 21p, 33p. Dual Forecast: £1.20. CSF: £4.95. Tricast: £40.98. P Cole, at Lambourn. 4l, sh hd. Lochbilium (14-1) 4th. My Fancy 2-1 fav. 13 ran.

3.30 (3.32) WATLING STREET STAKES (3-y-o maidens. £966. 2m 1f)
CHAMBESY, br g by Moulton — Verdun (Mrs E Lockwood) 8-11 A Murray (50-1) 1
Blakey Bank B Taylor (11-4) 2
Raise The Offer P Robinson (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £28.74; places, £4.37, 17p, 24p. Dual F: £11.08. CSF: £17.61. D Morley at Bury St Edmunds. 1l, sh hd. Boukayr (7-4 fav) 4th 14 ran. NR: Jolldee

4.00 (4.04) MIDLAND SPRING HANDICAP (£2,460: 1m)
SMACKOVER, ch h by Pontifex — Atanya (G Roberts) 7-7-8 M Hills (5-2 fav) 1
Kochia K Darley (8-1) 2
Settimento D McKay (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 27p; places 16p, 30p, 15p. Dual F. £4.84. CSF. £2.33. Tricast. £11.49. B McMahon at Tamworth. Sh hd, 2l. Cashmoor (100-30) 4th 11 ran. NR. Pas De Galles.

4.30 (4.32) RUGELEY HANDICAP (3-y-o. £1,520: 1¼m)
FIRM EVALUATION ch c. by Vaguely Noble — Valmara (J Fluor) 8-8 B Taylor (5-4 fav) 1
Light And Shade R Street (50-1) 2
Jazz Band G Starkey (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: 23p. Places: 10p, £1.08, 16p. Dual Forecast: £7.68. CSF: £6.83. J Hindley at Newmarket. Hd, 6l. Mercia Sound (10-1) 4th. 8 ran.

PLACEPOT: £22.15.

LONDON MARATHON

A race for all people eclipses New York

By Michael Coleman

Fred Lebow, the race director of the New York City Marathon, conceded publicly on Sunday night that the London race has overtaken his mammoth enterprise.

He told a large audience at the prizegiving in Covent Garden's piazza under the portico of St Paul's that history had been made. "New York has abdicated its place as the largest marathon in the world."

So much for the width — what about the quality? Lebow is a diplomat. *"I can also say that this* being the thirty-ninth marathon in which I have run, it was also the most enjoyable. So we can also say here that London was perhaps not only the largest, but the greatest."

The figures show that he was not exaggerating. 16,350 competitors started the London race compared with 14,496 in New York; 15,583 finished the London race (13,360 in New York). Of these, 30 finished the London marathon inside 2 hours 20 minutes compared with 49 in New York. But 198 runners completed the London course inside 2 hours 30 minutes, compared with only 187 in New York. If the AAA was not holding its European championships' trial elsewhere in three weeks time, then the quality of British entries would have been even greater.

The acclaim for the winners, Joyce Smith and Hugh Jones, nearly brought down the portico.

It was encouraging — for one who ran himself — to hear Mrs Smith complain afterwards about the cobbles round the Tower of London. "I turned my ankle and lost concentration along the Embankment after that", she said.

Alberto Salazar presented Jones with his Southern Counties Trophy — the race was run in conjunction.

A gold-suited Jimmy Savile (he ran a 3:38) spoke of the "London Marathon of the world" and reflected on what a different place that world would be if only the politicians ran like "my 18,000 friends here today".

Among the heroes who stepped up for awards were Chris Brasher's "three pillars of Hercules" — the backroom trio at the Greater London Council whose lives have been transformed since the marathon explosion; Alan Sawyer, Eric James and their chief, Derrick Pollard, who is in charge of the sports section of the GLC's sports and entertainments branch. No one had done more for this race than these three.

Next year's London Marathon, again to be sponsored by Gillettee, will almost certainly *take place on Sunday May 8, and* will not be any larger. Permission has not yet been granted by the GLC and though the members of the arts and recreation committee may well want to make changes, the event is expected to become a regular fixture.

The official list of the first 100 runners will appear later this week.

BOXING

Leonard out for six months

Baltimore, May 10—Sugar Ray Leonard's boxing career will be in doubt for several weeks after eye surgery, although doctors think the world welterweight champion could resume boxing before the end of the year.

Although optimistic about a full recovery, Dr Ronald G Michels said it's too early to tell whether Sunday's operation will successfully repair the detached retina in Leonard's left eye. However, he added retinal surgery was successful 90 per cent of the time.

"The tissue has to seal down in the proper locations, we have to wait for the healing response," Dr Michels said after the two-hour operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital. "It's much too early to tell, but *he should be fully* recovered in four to six months."

The operation forced the postponement of Leonard' title bout against Roger Stafford scheduled for Friday in Buffalo, New York. Dr Michels, the ophthalmologist who successfully performed retinal surgery on boxer Earnie Shavers, said it will be several weeks before doctors can predict a full recovery. Handlers

VOLLEYBALL

Newton elected player of year

England's player of the year, elected by his fellow National League players, is Phil Newton, of Liverpool Cardinals and also a member of the national squad, Paul Harrison writes. Chris Hazell, of Hillingdon, took the women's award.

THE english venues for the women's version of the Spring Cup in England next year are to be Bath, Leeds, Colchester and Leicester, with the final taking place in Birmingham during the first weekend in April. The men's tournament takes place in Finland at the same time.

The Scottish squad for the summer international against England in Airdrie on May 22, which will be sponsored by the Royal Bank, includes a 16-year-old, Morag Meikle, of the Deans Club, Livingston.

Two finals for Leeds

The Rugby League Premiership final between Hull and Widnes will be played at Headingley, Leeds, on Saturday, kick-off 2.15. Both teams meet again in the Challenge Cup final, replay, at Elland Road, Leeds on May 19.

IN BRIEF

Sneed wins play-off

Houston, May 10.—Ed Sneed birdied the first extra hole today to beat Bob Shearer, of Australia, and win the $350,000 Houston Open. Shearer held a five-stroke lead at the start of the day, but he had a 75, four over par, and Sneed gained a play-off with a 70. Danny Edwards finished third on 276 and Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain, was the next highest placed foreigner.

LEADING SCORES: 275: E Sneed 64, 70, 71, 70. R Shearer (Australia) 63, 67, 64, 75. 276: D Edwards 71, 68, 69, 68. 277: G Burns 73, 68, 69, 67. 278: T Valentine 68, 71, 72, 67; T Kite 70, 63, 73, 66. 279: P Oosterhuis 68, 68, 72, 71; S Hoch 65, 73, 69, 72. 280: J Haas 72, 69, 69, 70; J Dent 73, 67, 71, 69; R Streck 70, 69, 67, 74. 281: P Jacobsen 70, 70, 68, 73; L Clements 74, 70, 67, 70. 282: D Graham 70, 72, 68, 72.

□ Portsmouth, Virginia, May 9.—South Africa's Sally Little beat Kathy Whitworth on the first hole of a sudden death play-off to win a $125,000 LPGA tournament.

LEADING SCORES: 208: S Little 72, 69, 67; K Whitworth, 68, 69, 71. 209: J Stephenson, 68, 67, 74; B Daniel, 69, 69, 71. 215: J Coles, 71, 74, 70; L Muraoka, 72, 73, 70; P Bradley, 71, 71, 73. 216: P Pulz, 73, 69, 74.—Reuter

Ballesteros to play Nicklaus

Paris, April 10.—Jack Nicklaus is to play an exhibition challenge match against Severiano Ballesteros on September 11-12 at the St Cloud course in Paris, it was announced today. The exhibition will be a stroke-play format over 36 holes.

Nicklaus, now 42, has made only one previous appearance in France during his career, in the Canada Cup event at St Nom La Breteche in Paris in 1963.

Miss Admans plans comeback

Jane Admans is expected to return to action as a member of the English swimming squad, sponsored by Yorkshire Bank for the tournament of nations in Vienna on Saturday and Sunday.

The Slough swimmer, chosen for both women's backstroke and individual medley events, was unable to compete on the second day of the international against the Netherlands and Italy at Blackpool owing to illness last weekend.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick off 7.30 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal v Liverpool, Notts County v Middlesbrough.
SECOND DIVISION: Crystal Palace v Wrexham; Luton v Queen's Park Rangers (7.45).
THIRD DIVISION: Bristol Rovers v Oxford United; Burnley v Preston; Fulham v Gillingham; Newport v Southend; Wimbledon v Carlisle.
FOURTH DIVISION: Halifax v York; Hull v Bournemouth.
WELSH CUP: Final, first leg: Cardiff City v Swansea City (7.45).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Coventry v Blackpool (7.0); Sheffield United v Liverpool (7.0); Wolverhampton v Manchester City (6.30).
MIDLAND LEAGUE CUP: Final, first leg: Boston v Shepshed Charterhouse (6.45).
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CHARITY CUP: Final (at Uxbridge FC): Uxbridge v Hendon.
ESSEX THAMESIDE TROPHY: Final (at Leyton-Wingate FC): Leyton-Wingate v Basildon.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford v Wycombe Wanderers.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chertsey v Redhill.
SNOOKER: Embassy World Championships (at Crucible Theatre, Sheffield).
ATHLETICS: Surrey Championships (at Motspur Park).
BADMINTON: Thomas Cup: Denmark v Japan (at Huddersfield).
TENNIS: Lee-on-Solent.
YACHTING: RAF Dinghy Championships (at Rutland Water).

also on pages 14 and 21

Legal Appointments

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Further particulars, job description and an application form are obtainable from the Borough Solicitor, 35 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 (tel 881 3000, ext 3543), who will be pleased to discuss the post informally with interested applicants.

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

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1. To receive the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1981.
2. To re-elect the Director retiring by rotation (Mr G. White).
3. To re-appoint Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Co. as Auditors to the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.
4. To consider and if thought fit pass a Special Resolution to:
   (A) adopt an up-to-date objects clause in the Memorandum of Association.
   (B) make consequential alterations to other clauses in the Memorandum of Association.
   (C) adopt new Articles of Association.

Dated 11th May 1982.
By Order of the Board
D. BLEAZARD.
Secretary.

Registered and Head Office:
Pioneer House,
16 Crosby Road North,
Waterloo,
Liverpool,
L22 0NY.

NOTES:
1. A member entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy must be a member of the Company.
2. A copy of the Special Resolution intended to be proposed, a copy of the existing Memorandum and Articles of Association and a copy of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association, a Memorandum of Explanation of the proposed Special Resolution and an Appendix containing a summary of the principal proposed changes to the Articles of Association have been deposited at the Head Office of the Company and at each of its Regional and District offices and at the offices of Alsop Stevens Batesons & Co. India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2 and 29 Mincing Lane, London E.C.3. and are available for inspection during normal business hours from this date up to the time of the Annual General Meeting. Copies may be obtained on application to the Company Secretary.

Phillips

Tuesday 11 May 11 am
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CLOCKS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday 11 May 11 am
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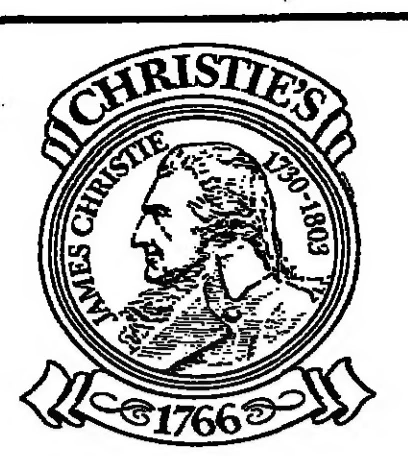
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PHILIP saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith . . . Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me?—St. John 14. 8-10.

BIRTHS

ADAMS. — On May 6th, at Cockfield Hospital, to Sara (nee Buckingham) and Christopher — a son.

ARMSON. — On May 8th at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Marion (nee Hamilton-Russell) and Simon, a son (Patrick David Arden) a brother to Meriel.

BENCE. — On 9th May at the John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Jennifer and John, a daughter, Claire Louise.

BRAOUDAKIS. — On May 9th to Catherine and George, a daughter.

BROADHURST. — On May 9th to Sue (nee Webber) and Tim — a daughter, a sister for Kate, Helen and Sophie.

BURNELL-NUGENT. — On April 30th to Mary & James — a son (Rupert Michael).

BYAM-COOK.—On May 6, to Mary and Edward, a son, William Christian.

BYAM-COOK—On May 6th to Mary and Edward—a son (William Christian).

COOK. — On 7th May to Pat (Emery) and John — a son (Christopher), brother for Anna, Harriet, Lucy and Charlotte.

DAVISON.—On May 1st, 1982, in Hamburg, to Jo (nee Clarke) and Marcus—a daughter (Rachel Suzanne), sister for Paul, Kirsten and Alexandra.

DE CASTELLA on 7th May to Jill (nee Macrae) and Hubert — a son, Benjamin James, a brother for Clare, Sophie and Thomas.

FOSTER on 6th May, 1982 at George Town, Grand Cayman, B. W. I. to Fiona (nee McAdam) and Angus, a son, Hamish Micheal Elliot, a brother for Alexandra.

FOSTER. — On May 7th to Jonathan and Sarah a son (Henry) a brother to Thomas.

FURNESS. — On 7th May, 1982, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Anne (nee Robb) and Robert Furness — a brother for Mhairi (Andrew James Scott).

GRANT PETERKIN.—On May 10th, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Theresa (nee Baynes) and Keith—a son (Ian Cosmo), a brother for Hugh.

DEATHS

PAUL. — On May 6th at Harrogate Nursing Home, aged 97 years, Herbert John Paul O.B.E., F.I.C.E., loving father of Evelyn Stead, grandfather of Robert, Matthew & Frances. Service at St. Paul's United Reformed Church, Harrogate, on Friday May 14th at 1.45pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please. Donations in lieu if desired to the Benevolent Fund Institution of Civil Engineering. Enquiries to H. C. Townsend, Harrogate 871110.

PINCHBECK. — On May 10th 1982, at Exmouth, Dr Ivy Pinchbeck, former lecturer at Bedford College, London, and late of Long Crendon, Bucks. Service Exeter Crematorium Wednesday, May 12th at 11 a.m.

SELBY. — Peacefully on 7th May, 1982, at Windyridge Nursing Home, Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire, Olive Gwendoline Selby, widow of Commander H. Selby, aged 89 years, formerly of 6 Barton Court Avenue, Barton-on-Sea. Cremation Bournemouth, Monday, 17th May, at 12 noon. Flowers and enquiries to Moodys Funeral Directors, 59 Old Milton Rd, New Milton, Hampshire. Telephone 0425 610400.

ST JOHN.—On 8th May, peacefully after a long illness, bravely borne, Kay St John, beloved mother of Diana and Michael and grandmother of Philip. Cremation Service at Golders Green on Monday, 17th May, at 12 noon (West Chapel). Flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons, 624 Finchley Rd., NW11, by 11 am (455 4992).

WELLS.—On May 8, peacefully, at the Hermitage, Winchester, Margaret Wyeth Wells, very dear aunt, great-aunt and great-great-aunt, Chairman of P. & G. Wells Ltd. Funeral service at St Paul's Church, Winchester, on Friday, May 14, at 11 am. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to St Paul's Church, c/o John Steel & Son Ltd, Chesil House, Winchester.

WILLIAMS. — On May 9th, 1982, peacefully at Pyrford, Surrey, Gwilym, aged 89 years. Funeral service at St. Nicholas Church, Pyrford, Friday, May 14th at 2 pm. Donations if desired to the Royal British Legion.

WINGFIELD-STRATFORD. —Mervyn Verner (Teddy), Freeman of London. On 7.5.82, peacefully, at Royal Berkshire Hospital, aged 74 years, father of ...

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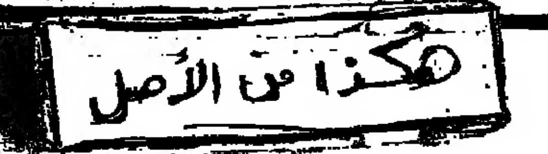
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Navigation; 7.30 The Simplex Method; 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: French conversation. 9.35. Alles klar: Saying you're sorry. 9.53 Episode three of Capricorn Game. 10.10 Sex Education. 10.30 Closedown. 11.00 Moses in Egypt: Egyptian Buildings. 11.17 Television Club. 11.37 Closedown. 12.30 After Noon Plus with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news. (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles.) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Derek Jacobi talks about his role as Signor Benedick in the RSC's production of Much Ado About Nothing. 1.45 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 2.00 You and Me. For four and five year olds. The guest is Sonia Lannaman (r). 2.15 Closedown. 2.40 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish conversation. 3.00 Closedown. 3.25 Weekend Wardrobe. Ann Ladbury with the fifth in her series on home dressmaking. Today: Are dressmaking courses at night school an advantage? 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Two cartoons featuring Olive Oyle's favourite sailor.
4.40 The Record Breakers introduced by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (r).
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people.
5.10 Rentaghost. Comedy adventures of some friendly souls (r).
5.35 Paddington goes for a Picnic on the River. Narrated by Michael Hordern (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Nationwide introduced by Frank Bough and Richard Kershaw.
6.50 Looking Good, Feeling Fit. Guest Petula Clark explains how she builds up her stamina for a long-running musical.
7.15 Triangle. Episode six and accusations of nepotism are thrown at management.
7.40 Q.E.D. Why music conveys emotions.
8.10 Flesh and Blood. Episode seven of the drama series about a cement factory-owning family. Tonight — will Neil and Dorothy divorce?

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play for Tomorrow: Shades, by Stephen Lowe. The year is 1999 and the setting is a city skyscraper which has been turned into a government-run 'Youth Unit' where young people, at the government's expense, sit around in dark glasses dreaming their fantasies and obsessions. Starring Tracey Childs and Stuart Mackenzie.
10.25 Wogan. The second programme in the new late-night diversion starring the housewives' choice, Terry Wogan. As well as presenting film clips and live music Terry will be talking to his special guest, David Frost.
10.58 News headlines.
11.00 Harry O. Detective Harry Orwell becomes involved with murder when he investigates a married man's affair with a young girl (r).
11.50 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Feedback; 7.05 Elements Discovered; 7.30 Handicapped in the Community; 7.55 Closedown; 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Don Spencer. The story this morning is Eric Carle's The Very Hungry Caterpillar; 11.25 International Snooker. David Vine introduces almost six hours of action from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, in the Embassy World Professional World Snooker Championship. Two quarter-finals are due to finish this morning with the other two ending later in the day. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm, Clive Everton and Vera Selby. (There is further coverage on this channel at 6.00, 7.30, 10.35 approximately and 11.30.)

5.10 School Closure in Berkshire. A reconstruction of the decisions made by a local authority (r).
5.40 Buck Rogers*. Episode ten. Broken Barriers (r).
6.00 International Snooker. David Vine introduces Frame of the Day.
6.25 Lincoln Cathedral. An appreciation by Ken Cooper (r).
6.55 News summary with subtitles.
7.00 Top Gear introduced by William Woollard from a Forties production platform where he finds out what happens to oil on its way to the petrol pump. In addition, Sue Baker examines the problem of lead in petrol and the alternative fuels.
7.30 International Snooker. David Vine with news of the remaining two quarter-final matches in the World Championship.

8.20 International Young Musician of the Year 1982. The Eurovision Final. Humphrey Burton and Margaret Percy introduce the programme from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester.
10.35 International Snooker. David Vine introduces highlights of tonight's quarter-final matches in the Embassy World Championship.
11.00 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news presented by Peter Snow, John Tusa and Donald MacCormick.
11.30 International Snooker. The final visit of the day to the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: The atmosphere and ethos of the Church of England; 9.53 Social History; 10.18 Money explained by puppets; 10.33 Writing an autobiography; 11.03 Basic maths: Large numbers; 11.22 Cultivated and wild flowers; 11.39 French conversation; 12.00 Button Moon. Rocket adventures for the very young (r); 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of the Broken Puppet (r); 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Crown Court. A Man is accused of sabotaging a production line in a factory. He claims he is being framed; 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson talks to Clive James about his role of critic and of criticism in general; 2.25 Racing from York. Brough Scott introduces three races — the Micklegate Handicap Stakes (2.30); the Musidora Stakes (3.00); and the David Dixon Sprint Trophy (3.30). The commentators are Jim McGrath and Graham Goode. 3.45 Home Sweet Home. The unfortunate Enzo witnesses a robbery but identifies the wrong miscreants.

4.15 Cartoon: Foghorn Leghorn in A Fractured Leghorn.
4.20 On Safari in the studio with Christopher Biggins and guest, Prunella Gee.
4.45 CB TV — Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. The new curate is a shock for the Rev Hinton.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of playgroups for children under three years old.
6.30 Crossroads. Benny promises Diana Hunter something important.
6.55 Reporting London with Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity charades between two teams.
8.00 Sorry I'm a Stranger Here Myself. Alex falls sick and Henry finds himself playing the role of nursemaid to a most uncooperative patient. Starring Robin Bailey.
8.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show. Ernie decides to take up serious acting and invites Robert Hardy to give him some tips. But Eric keeps getting in the way (r).

9.00 The Brack Report. Part six. Our high principled energy scientist tonight investigates the possibility of the sun providing many of the answers to our energy problems. Political support for his ideas comes in the shape of Councillor Jennie Strong but others are determined that he should carry on with his fusion research.
10.00 News.
10.45 The Human Race presented by Desmond Morris. This evening he traces the origins of religion and art.
11.45 Crying Out Loud presented by Anna Ford and James Maw for young people. The topic tonight is prejudice.
12.15 Barney Miller. Police Captain Barney helps a friar who believes one of his novices is lost in the fleshpots of Manhattan.
12.40 Close with Lady Ewart-Biggs.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today 6.45* Prayer for the Day. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45* Thought for the Day.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Furniture — Care, Renovation, Repair.
10.00 News
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Poteen Maker," by Michael McLaverty.
11.00 News and Travel
11.03 Play "Saving Grace," by Ellen Fox
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Detective. A story of crime and detection in London.
12.55 Weather, Travel and Programme News.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Never Been Kissed in the Same Place Twice. A love story in six parts, by Allan Prior, set against the background of the music hall (2)
4.00 News.
4.02 Naomi Mitchison Fragments from a full life (1) 'Farming 1900'.
4.10 Mastermind of Gardening 1982.
4.40 Story Time: Catalina by W Somerset Maugham (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1982
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now
7.50 File on 4.
8.20 International Young Musician of the Year† direct from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester (a simultaneous broadcast with BBC1).
10.35 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "When William Came" by Saki (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament
12.00 News and Weather.

ENGLAND VHF — with above except as follows: 6.25-6.30am Weather and Travel. 10.00 For Schools 10.00 Study Skills. 10.15 Playtime. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Let's Move! 11.20 Dance Workshop. 11.40 Introducing Science 1.55pm Programme News 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Capricorn Club. 2.40 Stones and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. What Are We Doing To The Children? 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 (Music interlude). 11.50 The Phage School.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Rameau, Saint-Saens, Debussy, Haydn, records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Hummel, Gershwin, Gordon Jacob, Johann Stamitz; records.
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer. Edvard Grieg; records †
10.00 Russian Ballet Music BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky †
11.35 Violin and Piano Recital: Handel, Beethoven Dvorak.†
12.25 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Sibelius.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Brahms †
2.15 London Saxophone Quartet Recital: Jeanine Rueff, Jean Baptiste Singelee, Peter Racine Fricker.†
3.05 Sickowski Conducts Beethoven (mono), Ives, Scriabin: Records.†
4.25 Jazz Today Charles Fox with records †
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 Not a Place for Happiness at All A portrait of Sir Lewis Namier, the celebrated historian, who died in 1960
8.00 Music of Eight Decades The last of eight concerts, direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London Part 1: Peter Maxwell Davies.†
8.40 English Hours (new series) by Henry James, selected and abridged in three parts; reading.
9.00 Concert Part 2: Stravinsky †
9.45 Mirror Image. A monologue by Peter Chantree, about a man who has experienced a nervous breakdown and who tries to reconcile the two sides of his nature. The reader is John Nettles.
10.30 Joseph Marx Centenary. Song recital: Schubert, Joseph Marx (born 1882).†
11.00 News
11.05 Dvorak on record.†

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 5.55 am Non-Essential Notes. 6.15 Village Schools. 6.35-6.55 Wittgenstein and the Vienna Circle. 11.20 pm Algae and Water Quality 11.40 Imagery. 12.0-12.20am Walter Gropius.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan † 10.00 Cliff Michelmore.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford † 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton † 5.45 News and Sport 6.00 John Dunn † 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 Lena Zavaroni. 11.00 Peter Clayton from midnight † 1.00am Encore.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Dave Lee Travis 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout Young people get together to give their views on subjects that are important to them The subjects are always topical and some are controversial. In the chair is Robbie Vincent 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 midnight Close VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00-12.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk 6.30 Gloria Hunniford 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7.30 A World of Wind and Brass 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey 8.30 The Haydn Years 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 It Makes Me Laugh. 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Famous Pianists of the Past 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Plato's Republic 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 8.30 With Great Pleasure 9.15 Two's Company 9.30 Plato's Republic 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 New Waves 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook News Summary 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 The English Idyll 2.30 Jane Eyre 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES. Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92 5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 5.10-5.35 Chwarae Bach. ? 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 10.25-10.58 Welsh Cup Football. 11.50 News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.00-11.30 Lifetimes. 11.30-12.00 Target Bowls. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.55 Close.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Jangles. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 News. 11.50 Angling Today. 12.20 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 11.45 Quincy. 12.40am Letters from Rome.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Jangles. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 Two of Us. 12.15 am When I Needed a Neighbour. 12.20 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 9.35-9.53 For Schools: Gather Round. 10.35-11.03 Believe it or Not. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.10 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Nero Wolfe. 12.45 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am First thing. 9.35-9.53 For Schools: Gather Round. 10.33-11.03 Believe it or Not. 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 11.45 Spellbinders. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . Lemon of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Real World: Marathon Running. 11.45 Brass in Concert. 12.30 am Company, followed by Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel report. 6.30 Looks Familiar. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.45 Nero Wolfe. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.15-4.20 Ask Oscar! 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 Portrait of a Legend: The Beach Boys. 12.15 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35am-9.50 Mwy Neu Lai. 11.39 Yn Eu Cynefin. 11.55 Cartoons. 12.00-12.10pm Cei Cocos 4.15-4.45 Ar Ei Ol 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.35 Report Wales. 10.30 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15 Human Race. 12.15am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Jangles. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 International Squash. 12.15 am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show: Michael Caine 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Looks Familiar. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.45 New Wolfe. 12.40 am Postscript. 12.46 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags 1.55-2.25 Crown Court. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 Darts World Knockout Cup. 12.20 am Late Night From Two. 12.50 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except 9.35am-9.53 Gather Round. 10.35-11.03 Believe it or not. 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 5.15-5.45 Jangles 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.15 Lemon of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 News at Bedtime.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE

Anna Ford: Thames 11.45 pm

● At 8.20pm on BBC 2, networked throughout Europe and in stereo on Radio 4 is live coverage of the European final of the INTERNATIONAL YOUNG MUSICIAN OF THE YEAR from Manchester's Free Trade Hall. When the BBC organised the first competition in 1978 it aroused a lot of interest abroad and now a number of countries have their own competition, run along the same lines as the BBC's. Tonight's programme is the first time that winners from other countries have competed with each other and it is in front of a distinguished European jury that the six finalists will perform their chosen work — all of them concertos — but the time factor precludes some of them from playing all their chosen piece. Great Britain is represented by 17-year old Anna Markland from Wirral who will be playing Rachaninov's Piano Concerto No 2, the piece with which she won the domestic competition. Others competing are the 14-year old Swiss pianist Bertrand Roulet; clarinettist Leonard Kubezik of Austria (18-years old); from Norway, representing Scandinavia, violinist Atle Sponberg (17); clarinettist Paul Meyer of France (17); and Markus Pawlik, piano, of West Germany (16).

● Play for Tomorrow's SHADES (BBC 1 9.25pm) is written by Stephen Lowe whose previous plays for television are Cries from a Watchtower and Fred Karno's Circus. The story is set in 1999 and concerns a group of late-teenagers who, instead of either studying, working or protesting, as their counterparts did in the 1980s, have been bought-off by the government to remain idle and passive. The youngsters, in their skyscraper eyrie, wear dark glasses — the 'shades' of the title — and retreat into their own fantasy world until one of their number discovers some videos of early CND marches and they begin to yearn for the luxury of protest

● NOT A PLACE FOR HAPPINESS AT ALL (Radio 3 7.00pm) is a portrait of the historian Sir Lewis Namier who died twenty-two years ago, written and presented by John Cannon, Professor of Modern History at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Cannon examines the remarkable life of this lively character and is helped in this by some remarkably frank reflections — some of them quite disparaging — from friends and colleagues including Lord Beloff, A. J. P. Taylor, Dr Anne Whiteman and the late Dame Lucy Sutherland

Entertainments Guide

Trident refused licence for Playboy casino

By Michael Prest

Trident Casinos, a subsidiary of Trident Television, yesterday was refused a licence to operatre a casino at the Playboy Club in London.

The south Westminster licensing justices said they were not convinced that the company was a "fit and proper person to hold a licence under the Gaming Act".

A further hearing on granting a licence for the Clermont Club, in Berkeley Square, is due to be heard on Thursday. Trident declined to comment until this decision had been made.

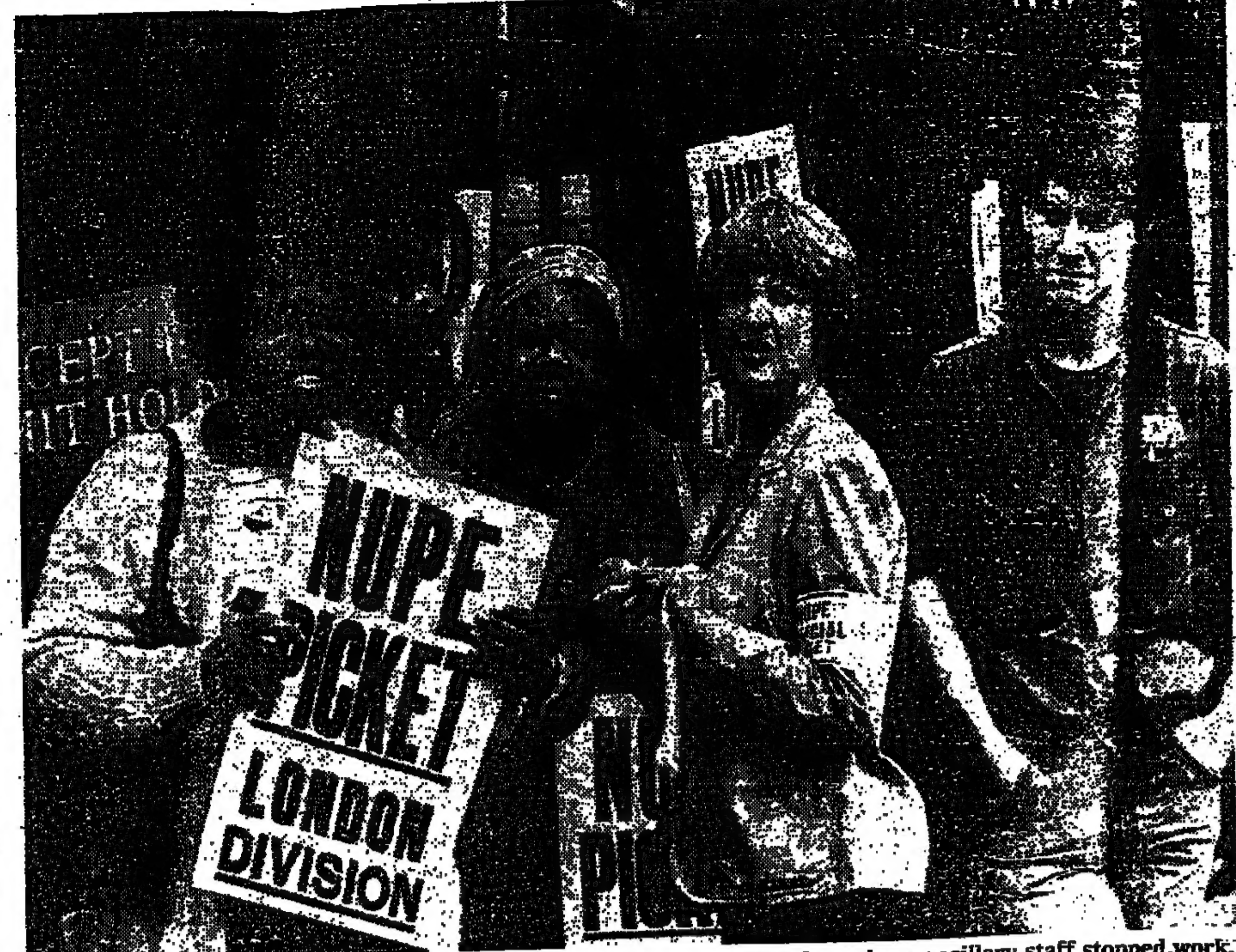
Explaining their refusal, the justices said: "We are satisfied that the existing facilities for gaming are sufficient to meet existing demand." London has 16 casinos, including the Playboy and the Clermont, and the Gaming Board has maintained for some time that there are too many.

The decision is a blow to Trident, which last year lost control of Yorkshire Television and Tyne Tees Television when the Independent Broadcasting Authority reallocated licences.

In support of his bid for the licence Trident recruited Mr Peter Neivens, formerly a deputy assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard. Giving evidence against granting the licence, Mrs Valerie Hasted, chairman of the Mayfair Residents Association, asked "Does it not make the job of the police that much harder when one who understands their workings so well may be on the other side of the fence?"

Last Tuesday, the first dayof the hearing, Mr Michael Sherrard, representing Trident, told the justices that the company would change the Playboy Club's bunny girl image, and that they would be more conservatively dressed. But Mrs Hasted said that she had seen no sign of such a change.

On the Stock Market, Trident shares fell by 14½ during official trading to 68p, and then fell another 4p after hours. Business Editor, p15



Health service pickets outside Dulwich Hospital, south London, yesterday, where ancillary staff stopped work.

Members will elect SDP leader

Continued from page 1

that proposal did not express a second preference on their ballot paper. A majority of those who did clearly favoured MPs having the right to pick the leader after the next election.

The steering committee was also defeated over its proposal for positive discrimination for women in elections to the party's "parliament", the Council for Social Democracy.

The committee had proposed that area parties of the SDP comprising more than one constituency should elect at least one woman to the council. That proposal attracted 16,071 votes, but a second, making no reference to positive discrimination, received 21,377.

It was pointed out, however, by officials that parts of the party's constitution which have already been endorsed envisage positive discrimination in favour of women, notably in the formulation of short lists for parliamentary candidates.

Any short list of three must include at least one woman and any list of six must include two women.

The SDP announced yesterday that a list of 939 members who wished to stand for election to Parliament had been sent to all area parties. It added that area parties covering 19 constituencies had been told to start selection of their prospective parliamentary candidates. The potential candidates were approved by the steering committee; some 1,100 members had applied for inclusion on the list.

Washington hopes for arms cuts

Washington is hoping that President Reagan's new proposals for nuclear disarmament will persuade Russia to reduce its arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles and thus reduce the risk of a first strike by either side. Page 7

Bad weather sends ships to doom

Continued from page 1

There was no further news from London of the Argentine fleet. Mr McDonald said that "some of them at least are in our sights" — meaning that they were under observation.

But he also disclosed that Argentine ships and aircraft which transgress the new 12-mile limit imposed by Britain off the Argentine coast last Friday, would not be regarded as hostile unless they threatened the task force. On the other hand, he thought that ships which ventured further than 12 miles from the coast were probably threatening anyway.

It was clearly the safe passage of the task force ships which was of paramount importance in enforcing the new measure.

Justices resign

President Marcos spoke of the tarnished prestige of the Philippines Sureme Court after accepting the resignation of all 14 justices. Page 8

Hundreds of hospital workers walk out on strike

By Felicity Jones and Jeanette Mitchell

Disruptive action by health service workers began yesterday with hundreds of hospital porters, cleaners, ward orderlies and catering staff walking out on strike.

Seven hundred hospital workers at the Dulwich Hospital and the St Francis Hospital, both in south London, stopped work and a thousand members of the National Union of Public Employees staged a one-day strike at the Oldham and District General Hospital and the Oldham Royal Infirmary.

More severe disruption could happen next week when a national stoppage by more than 600,000 health service workers is planned in support of an improved pay award.

In line with the TUC code of conduct, emergency cover will continue to be provided by health workers. The aim of the action is to reduce the health service to an accident and emergency service only in a few weeks.

The national stoppages are the first steps to be taken by the coordinated campaign and were decided at a meeting of the TUC health services committee yesterday. Ten of the 14 unions represented, including Nupe, the Confederation of Health Service Workers and the National Association of Local Government Officers, are giving their support.

The four other unions, representing doctors, electricians, and maintenance staff, who have been made higher offers and are not included in the Whitley Council negotiations, do not plan to take part.

The present dispute began yesterday ith a three-day strike at the two South London hospitals. All non-emergency patients at he Dulwich Hospital were sent home last week. No new patients are being admitted to either hospital.

Pickets are allowing blood, oxygen, drugs, milk and bread into the hospital, but other supplies are being turned away. Catering, portering, and cleaning work is being carried out by administrative staff.

Nurses at the two hospitals are continuing to nurse patients while supporting the ancillaries' action. Miss Susan Williams, an administrator for the two hospitals, said: "The unions have cooperated very well in providing emergency cover. We know their battle is not against us".

The one-day strike at the two Oldham hospitals in Greater Manchester came after mass meetings. Only emergency cases were being dealt with. Urgent deliveries were being allowed through the picket lines at both hospitals.

Mr Colin Barnett, a Nupe official in the North-west, said: "Within two weeks we expect to be down to an accident and emergency service only throughout Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire. Maternity, kidney, and radiotherapy patients will be admitted, but other patients will have to wait".

Frank Johnson in the Commons

20 years, only 20 years of Tam Dalyell

"It is exactly 20 years since I was elected to this House", Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour member for West Lothian, one of Britain's leading manufacturers of points of order, announced yesterday.

Good Lord! Is it as short a time as that? It seems so much longer. All those points of order: surely there is more than a mere 20 years's worth there.

But, no, I checked in the reference books and it was true. He has been at it only 20 years. Amazing isn't it?

We all tried to think of an appropriate way of commemorating the occasion. Not that Mr Dalyell would have approved of the usual cheers, singing, and presentation of a gold watch while he was still on his feet after making his announcement yesterday. For he was on a point of order at the time.

Mr Dalyell was demanding an emergency debate on the Falklands crisis as a result of some remarks that the French Foreign minister had just made on *The World at One*.

Mr Dalyell, like the rest of us, is obsessed with the Falklands. But unlike the rest of us, he is not prepared to rely on the news or wait until the next parliamentary day. He is a tall, gaunt man with a rather tortured look about his face, as if permanently infuriated and baffled by the inscrutable nature of the world.

In other words, he looks like the rest of us feel. You could see him sitting there through question time persecuting himself over the problem of how to raise the Falklands crisis on a day when there were to be no statements about it.

Other fellow-obsessives had the same problem. Indeed, they had the further problem of how to fit their Falklands obsession into their existing obsessions.

Mr Dennis Canavan, the Labour left-winger, for example, is obsessed about bankers. Suddenly, he leapt up during trade questions and asked Mr Peter Rees, the Minister of State for Trade: "Will the minister order an inquiry into how a merchant bank, Schroder Wagg, secretly transferred their entire Argentine loan book from London to Zurich on the very day before the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands?"

The question had everything: the hint of conspiracy; the reference to a sinister, foreign-sounding organization no doubt dedicated to conquering the world (Schroder Wagg); a European city with a teutonic name; the phrase, the very day before . . . "In short, a paranoid's lexicon; the sort of thing occasionally heard from those total strangers, with staring eyes and a vague air of menace, who sidly up to one in saloon bars.

Mr Rees should have offered to buy Mr Canavan a g and t, explained that he had first to visit the gents and then got away by the back door. Instead, the Minister of State engaged the man in conversation.

"The hon member speaks with invincible prejudice", he began. "With regard to his statement about a well-known City merchant bank, on the very facts he outlined, even assuming that they are correct, they obviously occured before any measures were introduced by this Government."

But by now Mr Canavan was sitting back with a satified look of: precisely. They would, wouldn't they? Ho, ho, ho. And other phrases denoting conspiracy unmasked.

Meanwhile, back at Mr Dalyell, it was getting near the time of day usually set aside for points of order. We could see Mr Dalyell's furrowed features arriving at their plan: an emergency debate. That's it.

A point of order demanding an emergency debate under standing order no 9. Only one problem. Notice of one of those has to go to the Speaker before midday, unless something very important has happened since midday. Never mind. That. Frenchman on *The World at One*. He will have to be the something very important.

Mr Dalyell rose. Never before had he failed to give the Speaker notice of a point of order under standing order no 9, he explained, and he had been in the House 20 years.

In that case, the Speaker's reply came for the first time in 20 years he had to decline Mr Dalyell's point of order. That was not entirely accurate. Successive Speakers have been declining Mr Dalyell's points of order for 20 years, but on this happy anniversary it was a nice thought.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend reception at Guildhall, to mark 150th anniversary of Cottage Homes, 6.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh addresses Council for Environmental Conservation, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London NW1, 10; as Patron, Outward Bound Trust, attends lunch organised by Variety Club, Hilton Hotel, 22 Park Lane, W1, 12.15, and later, as Patron and Trustee, attends reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, 2.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends lunch and presents prizes at Royal National Lifeboat Institution presentation of awards, Royal Festival Hall, London, 1.15.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, Royal Agricultural Society of England, attends Council Meeting and Annual General Meeting, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 10.45, and later attends Road Haulage Association Annual Dinner, Grosvenor House Hotel, London, 7.10.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, attends Annual Ball, Intercontinental Hotel, London, 8.10.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Alexis Taylor, Museum and Art Gallery, The Green, Stratford-upon-Avon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Mon and Sun (from today until June 12).

The Rampant Lions Press — a printing workshop through five decades; Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50, closed Mon (from today until June 27).

Exhibitions in progress

Sculpture by Anthony Caro, Art Gallery, Huddersfield; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until May 29).

Village festival of Indian textiles, Oxfordshire County Museum, Oxford; Mon to Fri 10 to 4, Sat 10 to 6 (until June 6).

Hand built and wheel thrown pottery and ceramics by Merseyside Guild of Potters, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1 (until May 22).

Paintings and pastels by John Edmondston, Ruzelle House, Ropzelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 31).

Castles, Museum and Art Gallery, Old Town Hall, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until May 29).

Paintings by Henry Mee, Bill Crow Gallery, 13 Church Street, Epsom, Surrey; Mon to Fri 10 to 4.30; (until May 28).

Simply Messing about in Boats — exhibition to celebrate three centuries of boating for pleasure, Brighton Museum, Church Street, Brighton; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.45, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Aug 29).

Music

Recital by Ralph Kirshbaum (cello) and Peter Frankl (piano), Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Organ recital by Graham Matthews, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano recital by Nina Bignogradova-Biek, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

General

School May Fair, Windsor Hall, Blackburn, 2.30 to 10, (today and tomorrow).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,828

ACROSS

1 Weaver's kit first used by driver (6,4)
9 Waylay a double-decker in Newham (6)
10 Sound made by forming fours? (4-4)
11 Oral application useful to a chap (8)
12 Bond formed by dancing, say (4)
13 Site a storm damaged — they assess the cost (10)
15 Shelley's nemesis — a final alternative (7)
17 Apple-picker suffers a loss in Georgian city (7)
20 Go out with aunt to the river (5,5)
21 What might spoil the wine, see, in Ireland? (4)
23 Paradoxical figure has little time, within a year, in Oxfordshire (8)
25 They move to follow up a section of the Act (8)
26 The real sport of kings (6)
27 S African lepidoptera found victory with wings here (10)

DOWN

2 Early title to demonstrate our system (6)
3 Tension builds up to the French in race on the loch (8)
4 Disposed of by Act of Union? (7,3)
5 Rival bird, a variety of teal (7)
6 Plane inclined to gain altitude (4)
7 Kingston's on the horizon — can't see the river (4,4)
8 Some hitches with this leg of mutton (10)
12 Underground majority of voters may betray Radicals (5,5)
14 Lucifer in top form may decide the issue (5,5)
16 Gain ally by negotiating reduction (8)
18 Stress alternative name for the dunnock (8)
19 Light Division troop-leader heads charge winning liberation (7)
22 Office instruction was once generally read, they say (6)
24 So Lawrence was called to assist Somerville (4)

Solution to Puzzle No 15,827

MENACES SCORPION / SEVENTEEN RUFFS / COLLEGE TITANIA / ALONE RATAPLAN / WELLKNIT DURGE / HALIBUT OVERACT / ROPES ORANGETIP / EXERCISE ARARAT

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Criminal Justice Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, committee, second day. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee, third day.

Anniversaries

Ottar Mergenthaler, inventor of Linotype machine, was born at Hachtel, Germany, 1854. Deaths: Matteo Ricci, Jesuit missionary in China, died there, 1610; William Pitt, the Elder, 1st Earl of Chatham, Hayes, Kent, 1778; Sir John Herschel, astronomer, Hawkhurst, Kent, 1871. Prime Minister Spencer Perceval was assassinated in the House of Commons by John Bellingham, 1812. The Indian Mutiny began with a rising of native troops at Meerut, 1857.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 2:

ITV
1 Hart to Hart ITV (16.45m)
2 ITN News (20.45, Sun) (16.10m)
3 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (15.60m)
4 Family Fortunes, Central (14.65m)
5 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada (14.60m)
6 TV Times Top Ten Awards, Thames (14.05m)
7= We'll Meet Again, LWT (13.40m)
7= 3-2-1, Yorkshire (13.40m)
9 A Kind of Loving, Granada (13.35m)
10 The Bounder, Yorkshire (13.20m)

BBC 1
1 Top of the Pops, (12.35m)
2 News and Sport (Sat) (11.65m)
3 Taxi (11.30m)
4 Nine O'Clock News (Wed) (11.25m)
5 Nine O'Clock News (Tue) (11.05m)
6 The Val Doonican Music Show (10.25m)
7 Mastermind Champions (Sat) (10.05m)
8 Nine O'Clock News (Mon) (9.80m)
9 It Ain't Half Hot Mum (9.76m)
10= Sorry! (9.50m)
10= Nine O'Clock News (Thurs) (9.50m)

BBC 2
1 Butterflies (5.90m)
2 Barry Manilow in Britain (5.80m)
3 Heart Transplant (5 20m)
3= Newsnight Special (Sun) (5.20m)
5 The Woman in White (Wed and Sun) (5.00m)
6 International Snooker (19.30 Fri) (4.80m)
7 The Mike Harding Show (4.60m)
8 Gardeners' World (4.55m)
9 International Snooker (21.35 Fri) (4.45m)
10 International Snooker (21.19 Sat) (4.20m)

Broadcasters Audience Research Board.

Anthem competition

The Midland Philharmonic Orchestra is running a national competition for children up to 18 to compose a short anthem (piano score only) to celebrate the birth of the royal baby. Cash prizes will go to the three best entries, and the MPO will arrange orchestration. The winner will be invited to conduct his or her work at a public concert shortly after the birth.

Details from MPO Children's Competition, Ridgway House, Great Brington, Northampton, NN7 4JA. (Closing date: June 1).

Sportsline

Sportsline, a general sports 24-hr recorded information service, is now available giving current news of sporting events involving British players at home and abroad. From London, call 01-246 8020; Birmingham: 021-611 1212; Bristol: 0272-8020; Edinburgh: 031-246 8061, Glasgow: 041-246 8022; Liverpool: 051-246 8020; Manchester: 061-246 8020.

Roads

London and South-east: A41: Reduced width southbound in Hendon Way, Hendon and Finchley Road, Swiss Cottage. A339: Single lane only on Newbury Road, Kingsclere, Hampshire. A105: Northbound diversion at Silver Street, Enfield.

Midlands: Long delays likely this morning from Norwich. Along A11 to Thetford, Newmarket, A505 to Baldock, A1, A47 to Leicester; abnormally large load being transported. A6: Temporary signals at Fairfield Common, Buxton and at Darley Dale, Derbyshire. A456: Only one lane at Newnham Bridge, Hereford and Worcester. A5: Temporary signals on Gailey to Telford road near Stretton Viaduct, Staffordshire.

North: A69: Lanes closed on Scotswood Bridge, Newcastle. A1: Roadworks at Smeafield and Wandy Law, Northumberland. A6072: Delays likely on Heighington by-pass, Co Durham.

Wales and West: A4/A37: Temporary one-way system, Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol; alternative route signposted. A38: Restrictions on Broad Quay and St Augustine's Quay Parade, Bristol. A35: Roadworks at Charmouth, Dorset.

Scotland: M80: Only one lane open southbound from Old Ongleston to River Carron. M90: Lane closures N of junction 2 (A823) to S of junction 1 (A90). A7: Single lane with temporary signals at Falahill railway bridge, N of Stow, Midlothian.

The papers

The "lies . . . fantasies . . . and inventions" of the Argentine junta may be laughed at outside Argentina, says the Daily Mirror, but they are believed at home, and are encouraging Argentinians to dismiss the need for negotiations. "They also show the perils of an unfree press", the paper adds.

Christian Aid Week

This week is Christian Aid Week; programmes include education, trade training, health, agriculture and relief; aid is channelled mostly through churches overseas, but distributed regardless of faith. Keep an eye open for collectors, or send donations to Christian Aid, PO Box 1, London SW9 8BH.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.79	1.71
Austria Sch	31.00	29.00
Belgium Fr	89.00	84.00
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	14.77	14.02
Ireland Pd	1.25	1.20
France Fr	11.36	10.76
Germany Dm	4.38	4.13
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hong Kong $	10.95	10.35
Italy Lir	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.85	4.59
Norway Kr	11.30	10.70
Portugal Esc	132.00	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.45	2.25
Spain Pta	189.00	180.00
Sweden Kr	10.91	10.33
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.89	1.82
Yugoslavia Dnr	93.00	87.00

London: the *FT* Index closed up 7.2 at 590.5.

Weather forecast

Pressure high in E and low in SW of the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny periods, wind SE, moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

E Anglia, E, NE England: Sunny periods; wind E light; max temp 15C (59F), cooler on coasts.

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, sunny intervals, mostly dry, wind SE, moderate to fresh; max temp 14C (57F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, wind E, light; max temp 13C (55F), cooler on coasts.

SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Sunny periods, wind SE, light to moderate, max temp 14C to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Little change.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, light or moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SE, fresh; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 5 16 am. Sun sets: 8 39 pm.
Moon sets: 7 27 am. Moon rises: 12 07 am tomorrow.
Last quarter May 16.

Lighting-up time

London 9.09 pm to 4.44 am
Bristol 9.19 pm to 4.54 am
Edinburgh 9 41 pm to 4:37 am
Manchester 9.26 pm to 4.44 am
Penzance 9 26 pm to 5.11 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

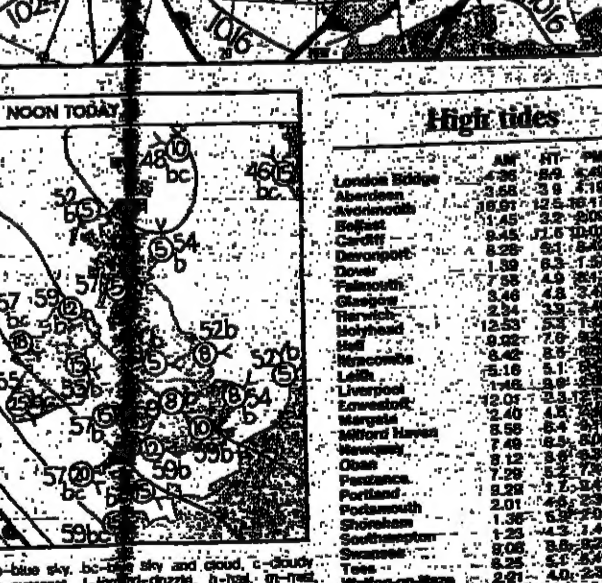
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	s	11	52
Birmingham		14	57	Inverness	f	12	54
Blackpool	s	14	57	Jersey	s	13	55
Bristol	c	14	57	London	c	15	54
Cardiff	s	14	57	Manchester	s	15	59
Edinburgh	s	15	59	Newcastle	f	13	55
Glasgow	f	14	57	Ronaldsway	s	11	52

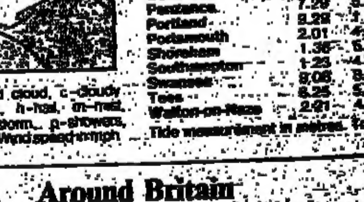
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Edinburgh, Finningley, 18C (64F); Lowest day max: Lerwick, Fair Isle, 9C (48F). Highest rainfall: Hemsby, 0.03in. Highest sunshine: Tenby, Anglesey, Douglas, 14.3hr.

London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 16C, (61F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8C, (46F). Humidity 7 pm, 49 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24 hr to 7 pm, 4.9 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1019.6 millibars, steady. 1000 millibars = 29.53 in.





High tides

[illegible]

Around Britain

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]